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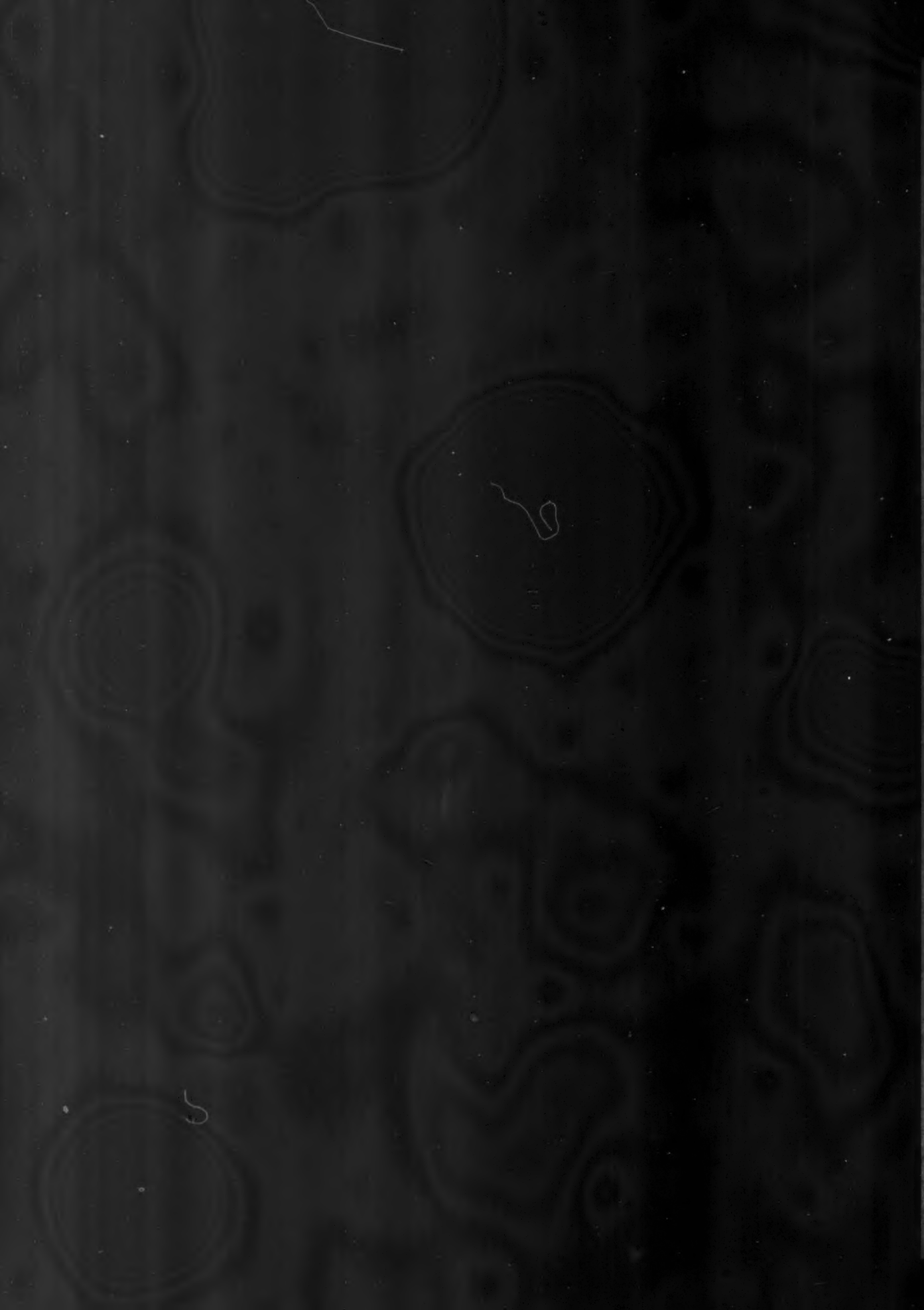

MONTHLY BULLETIN OF
AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS

Vol. IV, No. 6 June 1955

CROP INSURANCE AND THE PROBLEMS OF ITS APPLICATION TO UNDERDEVELOPED COUNTRIES [1]

by P. K. Ray

Object of Crop Insurance

The business of farming involves numerous risks, natural, social, and human. But the principal characteristic which distinguishes farming from most other businesses is its great dependence on nature. Farming has to be carried on in the face of continual uncertainty arising out of various natural elements, such as inclement weather, fire, flood, drought, frost, and hail, on the one hand, and, on the other, insects and other pests and various diseases. Normally, the greatest impact of all these factors is on crop production.

Uncertainty of crop yield is thus one of the basic risks which every farmer has to face. But farmers in most countries, owing to insufficient means and resources, are seldom able to stand the risks, especially when these involve disastrous losses. The result is often a serious decline in farm income and the consequent failure on the part of farmers to pay their rents and taxes, a diminishing purchasing power leading to decline in their demand, and a mounting debt. So, ultimately, the entire community is affected by the risks of which the farmers are the direct and primary victims.

Most of the economically advanced countries, realizing this, have adopted various methods to help farmers meet, at least partially, losses arising from natural calamities. Reduction of land rent and taxes, moratoria, scaling down or cancellation of accumulated agricultural debts, and direct relief from the State are the usual methods applied. Useful though these means have been to farmers in the past and are likely to be in the future, their great shortcoming is that farmers cannot expect them as a right, but only as a privilege, the extent of which is largely dependent on the policies and resources of the government. They are, therefore, not absolutely free from anxiety unless, of course, the provision of relief, its rates and amounts are guaranteed by statutes.

Even where concessions and relief are provided by law, their permanency may not only be doubtful, but also not strictly desirable. For large expenditure on relief can be provided only through budgetary appropriations representing an additional burden on the government. [2] Secondly, the continued prospects of relief are liable to "soften" its recipients (the farmers) and are likely to be questioned by the non-farming community.

Insurance of growing crops against all possible natural hazards is largely free from the above drawbacks. It gives farmers a minimum protection against the uncertainties of crop yields in return for stipulated small sums — the premiums. That is to say, in consideration of relatively small

[1] This article is complementary to the one on livestock insurance which was published in the March 1955 issue of the *Bulletin*. It discusses briefly the existing systems of insurance of growing crops against various natural hazards, examines the usefulness and problems of such insurance in underdeveloped countries, and suggests an outline which could be made the basis for initiating insurance schemes in some of these countries. The writer is indebted to Mr. Ralph R. Botts of the Agricultural Risks and Insurance Unit, United States Department of Agriculture, and to Mr. W.H. Rowe of the United States Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, for their valuable comments on a working paper of which this article is a summary.

[2] In the United States, for example, during the 10 years ended 30 June 1936, the Federal Government alone spent a total of $615 million, or $61.5 million annually, in various ways to meet crop failure. *Report and Recommendations of the President's Committee on Crop Insurance*, Washington, D.C., December 1936, p. 29. Such high cost of recurring farm relief operations constituted one of the reasons why the government decided to launch the Crop Insurance Program and to underwrite its administrative and operating expenses.

amounts paid by them, they purchase the right to be compensated for possible loss of crops, the amounts (i.e., premiums) being determined in proportion to the losses suffered in the past. The great merit of insurance, as opposed to relief and concession, is that the insured farmers, in case of losses, can claim indemnities as a matter of right; secondly, what is of even greater significance is that the losses are shared, wholly or partly (where the government undertakes to have a share), by the farmers themselves.

Crop insurance thus spreads the losses geographically, that is, losses suffered by a few in particular localities are borne by many scattered over wide areas. It also spreads the losses over time, since reserves accumulated in good years are used to meet losses in bad years. In this way, crop insurance helps to secure a considerable measure of stability in farm income.

Types of Crop Insurance

Crop insurance can be classified into different types according to the different criteria used. Classified according to the hazard or hazards insured against, it may be a specific-risk or specified-peril insurance, a combined-risk insurance, or an all-risk insurance. Classified according to the objects (i.e., crops) insured, it may be either single-crop insurance or multiple-crop insurance. Again, classified on the basis of administration, it may be public or private insurance; and, finally, on the basis of its scope and application, it may be voluntary insurance, compulsory insurance, or optional local application of compulsory insurance.

Specific-Risk, Combined-Risk, and All-Risk Insurance. Under a specific-risk insurance, crops are protected only against specified hazards such as hail, fire, windstorm, flood, or drought. The most outstanding development in this group is the insurance of growing crops against the risk of hail damage which is practiced extensively in most countries of Europe and North America.[3] A combined-risk insurance, on the other hand, combines in one policy two or more specific hazards. The insurance of citrus fruit under the federally administered crop insurance in the United States is a specific instance as it offers protection only against hurricane, frost, and hail.

The all-risk crop insurance is quite a recent development, having been practiced mainly since 1939. Its operation has so far attained some importance in the U.S.S.R., Japan, and the United States. In the U.S.S.R., crop insurance is part of the general scheme of compulsory rural insurance and is administered as a government monopoly by the State Insurance Administration. It applies, however, to a very limited number of technical or special crops.[4] The amount of insurance is usually small and so is the premium, but there is provision for supplementary voluntary insurance.

In Japan, crop insurance was initiated by the government in 1939.[5] In the beginning, the insurance covered rice, "mugi" (which includes wheat, barley, naked barley, oats, and rye), and mulberry leaves; but in 1948, mulberry leaf insurance was changed to silkworm and cocoon insurance, and upland rice was added. Protection was originally offered mainly against weather hazard and was later extended to crop losses caused by diseases and insects as well. The amount of insurance per tan (1 tan = 0.245 acre) generally represents 50 percent or less of the value of the normal yield per tan within a prefecture. The insurance is administered by the insurance section of the Agricultural Administration Bureau, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. At the village level, it is operated by the village mutual relief associations, which maintain direct contact with farmers. The village associations are grouped into a prefectural federation which, together with prefectural government officials, is responsible for the supervision of the insurance at the village level. A village association retains 10 percent of the premiums and pays 10 percent of the losses. The federation carries the other 90 percent. Finally, the prefectural federations in turn are offered reinsurance from a Special Account in the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

The distinguishing feature of crop insurance in Japan is that the farmer pays only part of the premium and the government pays the remainder. The share of the government varies from region to region, depending in each area on the severity of losses as shown by the damage history used for actuarial purposes. Generally, the more catastrophic the losses shown, the larger the government share, the range varying from 10 percent to more than 70 percent. The Japanese program is therefore a combination of insurance and public relief.[6]

The present Crop Insurance Program in the United States was also launched in 1939 by the

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[3] In the United States, farmers pay annually more than $50 million as premiums on about $1,200 million of crops insured against hail. Cf. T.C. Ellikson, *Hail Insurance on Growing Crops* (USDA-BAE), Washington, D.C., June 1951. In Germany, where crop-hail insurance is supposed to have first started in the XVIIIth century, the total insurance written in 1948 was over DM 2,000 million or $480 million.

[4] A greater number of crops are insured against various weather hazards, but not against pests, insects, and diseases. Therefore, these are not, strictly speaking, "all-risk" crop insurance.

[5] Following the Agricultural Insurance Law (Law No. 68) of 1938.

[6] Significantly, the amended law of 1947 (Law No. 185) was termed "The Compensation Against Agricultural Loss Law."

government, and has since been carried out by a governmental institution, the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation (FCIC), working within the Department of Agriculture. Insurance is voluntary and is intended to cover farmers' investments in crops. Originally, the program was launched on a national basis with respect to wheat; cotton insurance was added after three years. Owing to heavy losses, the insurance was discontinued in 1944. It was restored in 1945 and flax was added. In addition, a provision was made for experimentation on other crops and experiments were started in 1945 on maize and tobacco. Further heavy losses in 1945 and 1946, mainly on cotton insurance, brought about legislation by the Congress in 1947 to reduce the scope of the program to a more experimental basis. As a result, there were only 375 county programs in 1948 compared to more than 2,400 in 1947. By 1949 the experimental approach seemed to be producing better results and the Congress authorized gradual expansion. By 1953 the number of county programs had been expanded to 903. In 1948 bean insurance and multiple crop insurance were started experimentally, and later citrus fruit was added. As the entire program is still in the experimental stage, it may be presumed that if the insurance is successful, it will be extended in the course of time to the entire country, eventually bringing under it all eligible farmers.

Single Crop Insurance and Multiple Crop Insurance. By far the greater part of the existing crop insurance is on specified single crops, which are usually the major crops grown in a country. Not infrequently, however, farmers' investments, instead of being concentrated on one or two major crops, are distributed among a number of them. The program of multiple crop insurance has been devised to offer protection to such farmers. Under this program crops are not insured separately but are grouped together as a unit, and indemnities are payable only when the combined yield falls below the protected level. It is currently practiced in the United States as part of the Federal Crop Insurance Program.

Public and Private Insurance. The insurance may be administered by public or private institutions. The all-risk crop insurance in the United States, Japan, and the U.S.S.R. is administered by public (i.e., governmental) institutions. In southern Germany, crop-hail insurance is written by the Bavarian Institute of Public Hail Insurance (*Bayerische Landes-Hagelversicherungsanstalt*), which was set up under the management of the Bavarian State Insurance Chamber, a government institution. On the other hand, private insurance of crops against specific hazards is offered by numerous mutual and co-operative insurance societies organized by farmers in different parts of the world, and also by joint-stock insurance companies.

Voluntary and Compulsory Crop Insurance. From the point of view of its scope and application, crop insurance may be voluntary or compulsory, or it may be compulsory only when specially voted by the farmers themselves. For example, crop-hail insurance in most countries is voluntary, and in the United States the all-risk crop insurance is also run on a voluntary basis. Compulsory crop insurance, as already pointed out, is to be found in the U.S.S.R. In Mexico, the Department of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry recently (1953) decided to introduce crop insurance on a compulsory basis through agricultural credit organizations. The optional local application of compulsory crop insurance, on the other hand, is currently in operation in Japan. Insurance on all specified crops is compulsory once a local mutual relief association is set up.[7]

Experiences of Current Crop Insurance Programs

The all-risk crop insurance currently in operation in various countries is still more or less in the experimental stage. However, it may be useful to know its principal achievements and failures during the relatively short period of its operation.

United States. The principal achievement of crop insurance in the United States, in spite of its initial unfavorable experiences, is that it demonstrates the feasibility of protecting farmers against the loss of crops from various natural hazards. It is all the more important because the insurance is run on a voluntary basis. The measure of success already attained by it has aroused considerable interest in other countries. Even under the current limited and experimental program, nearly 419,000 farmers, including 12,008 share-croppers, took advantage of insurance protection in 1953 on crops valued at 441.2 million dollars, at a total premium of 27.2 million dollars, or an average rate of 6 percent per annum.[8] The net acreage insured in 1952 was roughly 16.5 million acres, as compared with approximately 9 million acres in 1948, the first year of the experimental program. During the first six years (1948-53) of this program, the Corporation earned a total premium income of 105.7 million dollars and returned to farmers as indemnities 108.1 million dollars (Table 1). This was indeed

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[7] Cf. W.H. Rowe, *Crop Insurance in Japan.* Gen. H.Q., Supreme Commander for the Allied Forces, Tokyo, July 1951, p. 6.

[8] *FCIC Report to Congress, 1953.* United States Department of Agriculture, p. 4.

"a significant contribution to the financial and credit positions of many farmers whose crops failed to return the money spent in their production front." [9] During the same period the Federal Government spent a total of 31.5 million dollars as operating and administrative expenses.

From an underwriting point of view, the results of the present experimental program have been much more satisfactory than those of the earlier operation. This will be seen from Table 1. Indemnities during 1948-53 exceed premiums earned by only 2.2 million dollars as compared with 71.4 million dollars during 1939-47. However, the results are not yet fully satisfactory, since normally, over the years, premiums should not only be sufficient to pay indemnities but also leave a surplus to build up reserves. The FCIC is therefore currently taking additional measures to improve the operation of the program. These aim at larger participation by farmers, wider spread of risks by crops as well as by geographic areas, and improvement in the rate structure.

Table 1. — Summary of All-Risk Crop Insurance Operations in the United States, Crop Years 1939-53, as of 30 June 1954

Crop	Premiums	Indemnities	Profit or loss (–) from sale of commodities	Surplus or deficit (–)
Crop years 1939-47	..... *Thousands of dollars*			
Wheat	78 617	98 653	12 645	–7 390
Cotton	46 685	111 568	–574	–65 456
Flax	6 162	4 725	111	1 547
Maize	1 194	1 897	—	–703
Tobacco	2 178	1 563	—	615
Total 1939-47	134 836	218 406	12 182	–71 387
Crop years 1948-53				
Wheat	63 916	62 819	206	1 303
Cotton	11 928	14 446	—	–2 518
Flax	4 715	2 963	—	1 752
Maize	5 840	4 264	—	1 576
Tobacco	8 004	7 504	—	500
Beans	848	1 109	—	–261
Multiple crop	10 254	14 986	—	–4 732
Citrus	200	2	—	198
Total 1948-53	105 705	108 093	206	–2 182

SOURCE: W.H. Rowe, *Federal Crop Insurance - A Description* (mimeographed report), FCIC, January 1954, p. 24.

U.S.S.R. Adequate data are not available to appraise fully the results of crop insurance in the U.S.S.R. However, the insurance being compulsory, there is no problem of farmers' participation, nor is it strictly necessary that the charges for insurance be related always to the actual risks on given crops or in given areas. Since, in a compulsory insurance, high risk farmers cannot be excluded, the coverage is kept low so that the aggregate liability is not too high.

[9] *Report of the Manager of FCIC, 1953.* U.S. Department of Agriculture, p. 6.

Japan. The experience of crop insurance in Japan has not been very encouraging so far. Although the indemnity payable does not exceed 50 percent of the value of the normal yield, there have been heavy losses almost every year on most insured crops owing mainly to operational defects. Since premiums have been low, there have been recurring deficits in the Special Account of the Ministry of Agriculture, as well as in the prefectural federations and in village associations. The deficits have been met by annual supplemental appropriations and borrowing, mainly from the Central Cooperative Bank for Agriculture and Forestry. To this date, the government has borne not only the cost of operation, but also the major part of crop losses. In 1950, for instance, it paid 4,976 million yens for insurance on major crops, while the farmers paid 3,400 million yens as premium. Moreover, the government paid nearly 600 million yens on account of cost of administration. However, it is believed that the deficit could be considerably reduced by improvement in operational methods and by higher premiums.

The special importance of the Japanese program is that it illustrates the problems and difficulties of applying all-risk crop insurance to a small-scale peasant economy and indicates how these could be resolved. Two of its principal features, namely, insurance-cum-relief operation and conditional compulsion, could probably be applied to many of the less developed countries as a preliminary step before introducing fuller insurance.

Benefits of Crop Insurance to an Underdeveloped Country

The benefits of crop insurance obviously vary largely according to the protection provided. The basic advantages that an underdeveloped country could derive from it would be:

1. It would protect farmers against possible loss of crops, and therefore of income, from various natural hazards beyond their control. Since in most underdeveloped countries farmers' investments are virtually limited to application of personal labor, the protection of monetary investment is of less importance than that of labor income. On the other hand, insofar as the farmers in these countries are small owner-cultivators, there is little distinction between capital and labor. In such cases, crop insurance not only protects their income but their capital as well.

2. Crop insurance is expected to improve the position of farmers in relation to agricultural credit. It is well known that one of the major causes of famers' indebtedness in underdeveloped countries is the distress brought about by frequent crop failures. By guaranteeing some income in

spite of such failures, crop insurance would go a long way to remove that cause and free farmers from their traditional dependence on private moneylenders. In addition, insofar as it would increase their credit worthiness, they should be able to borrow for productive purposes on the security of their insurance indemnities. The use of the crop insurance contract as collateral security would increasingly open up to them the institutional sources of credit, where they exist, and thus further reduce the need for moneylenders. Crop insurance would, therefore, indirectly help to limit the private moneylending system. At the same time, it would strengthen the position of co-operative and other credit institutions. Currently one of the most serious weaknesses of these institutions in many underdeveloped countries is that the farmer-borrowers are unable to repay their debts regularly, and this results in considerable accumulation of overdues. Sometimes the loans must be written off either wholly or partially. Thus, by strengthening the economic position of the farmers and giving them a sound and assignable security, crop insurance would help to reduce this weakness of the co-operative credit institutions.

3. By promoting self-help and mutual help among farmers, crop insurances would clear the ground for co-operative undertakings in other fields.

4. Provided premium costs are reasonable, crop insurance would encourage more intensive cultivation and thus result in increased crop production.

5. The government would, to some extent, be relieved of the financial burden of providing relief and distress loans to farmers for every single crop failure. Of course, the crop insurance program would have to be backed by the government, but its contributions would be in the form of fixed annual appropriations. Both the government and the general public would profit by the greater stability of the farmers' purchasing power, which, in predominantly agricultural countries, means the purchasing power of the people in general.

6. As it will presently be seen, if the insurance were combined with storage of commodities, the program might help to reduce the uncertainty regarding the availability of supplies and regarding prices during periods of scarcity.

Problems of Crop Insurance in Underdeveloped Countries

Although the need for crop insurance in underdeveloped countries is usually acknowledged, its application in most of them presents certain basic difficulties.

Lack of Basic Data. A serious initial difficulty in introducing crop insurance is the availability of reliable long period data of crop losses. To work out a sound actuarial basis it is necessary to have for each crop and for each homogenous area, spread over a series of years, comparable statistical data of average yield and of damage caused by natural elements, diseases, and pests, as distinguished from those caused by negligence, poor farming practices, and the like. For most underdeveloped countries such information (except possibly a very rough estimate of yield) is not available. Even when data are available, they must be carefully processed for insurance purposes, which is both a difficult and time-consuming task.

This, however, does not mean that the initial or "gestation" period required for collecting and processing data is going to be equally long for all countries considered as "underdeveloped." While the length of the period will be inversely related to the availability of such data, it could be definitely reduced if a decision were taken by a country in favor of its adoption and the preparatory work were undertaken at once.

In some countries, e.g., Burma, Egypt, India, Pakistan, although agricultural statistics are still unsatisfactory, there is an enormous mass of data bearing on landholding, soil classification, productivity and yield of large areas, which might be utilized for an initial planning of crop insurance.[10]

It is important to note that a sound system of insurance can be built up only on the foundation of accumulated experience gained from its actual operation. No amount of advance work, however important it may be for initiating a crop insurance program, can secure the desired level of perfection. This can be attained only by a process of trial and error, that is, through actual field experiments. Therefore, if crop insurance is considered a necessity, as soon as the essential data have been obtained for certain major crops from specific regions, it should be tried in practice, if only on a limited and experimental basis, so that a large amount of money is not involved.

Smaller and Scattered Risks Entailing Greater Physical and Moral Hazards. An important practical problem in most underdeveloped countries is that an overwhelming majority of farms are very small, scattered, and segregated, which implies greater physical and "moral" hazards from the insurance point of view. The greater physical hazard is due to the fact that the chances of a

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[10] The report of the one-man Committee on Crop Insurance appointed by the Government of India in 1948 expressed a similar opinion. Cf. *Problems of Crop Insurance under Indian Conditions*, Govt. of India, p. 14.

specified percentage, say 25 percent, of indemnifiable loss or damage are usually greater on small farms than on large ones, while the greater "moral" hazard [11] arises from the necessity of having to deal with more numerous persons whose acts or omissions are likely to affect materially the interest of the farms.

The problem, though difficult, is not insurmountable. Indeed, the dispersion and segregation of farm risks has advantages as well as disadvantages. The advantages arise particularly in the case of hazards such as drought, excessive moisture, frost, etc., which often cover wide areas. In such cases the dispersion and segregation of farms help reduce the extent of physical loss or damage. Again the scattered farms have less likelihood of suffering from large-scale losses caused by tornadoes or windstorms than do areas having more concentrated property values. The problem of the moral hazard can be largely solved, first, by having the insurance operated at the local level through farmers' organizations or village co-operatives and mutual associations, which are in a position to know their insured members intimately and to maintain a close vigilance over their activities; and, secondly, with premium rates adjusted at local and district levels on the basis of their own loss experience.

Lack of Understanding of the Meaning and Significance of Insurance. For the successful operation of an insurance program it is not only necessary that the objective conditions should create a necessity for it, but that the subjective factors should also be favorable. The latter include, first, a demand for insurance protection on the part of a considerable number of people and, secondly, an understanding on their part of the meaning and significance of insurance. In the majority of underdeveloped countries there is little visible demand for insurance among farmers. But this may not be a very serious obstacle as it does not take much time to create an understanding of the importance and need for protection against risks. What would appear to be really serious is the almost general lack of appreciation among farmers in these countries of the real nature of insurance.

Limited Ability of Farmers. Another factor which makes it difficult to apply crop insurance or any other farm insurance in most underdeveloped countries is the very limited number of farmers who will be able to pay premiums, i. e., their *pro rata* share of losses. It is essential, therefore, that the insurance should be organized in such a way as to keep premiums down to the minimum. One way of doing it would be to set the level of protection low enough to cover only farmers' actual costs. This, however, would necessarily imply low protection for the vast majority of farmers and may not be attractive to them. For such countries, the principal means of keeping premium costs low while making the insurance program attractive to the average farmer would be for the government not only to pay the expenses of administration, but also part of the losses over a specified minimum.

Lack of Necessary Trained Personnel. A further problem of crop insurance in underdeveloped countries is the lack of suitable trained personnel, particularly at the local or village level. The problem, however, may not be equally serious for all countries. For example, in a country where there is an extensive machinery for the computation and collection of land revenue (land tax), the knowledge and experience as well as other resources available could be utilized for crop insurance. The problem of crop insurance experts and administrators at the national level could initially be met by asking countries like the United States or Japan to send technical advisers, either on loan or under technical assistance arrangements, and a cadre of local officers could be built up by means of special short-term training.

There are indeed many really difficult problems to be solved before crop insurance could be effectively applied to underdeveloped countries. But, as pointed out earlier, a beginning might be made in some of them with relatively little effort.

Nature of Crop Insurance Suited to Underdeveloped Countries

Having discussed the objective and the systems of crop insurance and the problems of their application in underdeveloped countries, a few suggestions are made as to the nature of insurance which may be particularly suited to them.

1. Protection should be limited to crop yields.
2. In the beginning, the insurance should apply only to a few major crops and others might be brought in later as experience is gained.
3. The insurance should first be limited to selected areas, which might be gradually extended should experiences prove favorable.
4. The insurance may be compulsory or voluntary or both, depending on the particular conditions and requirements of each country.

[11] "Moral hazard" in insurance means the probability of loss due to an intentional act or omission on the part of the insured person himself.

5. It should be administered by an autonomous government institution working within the central government and in collaboration with the provincial and local governments, and the co-operative and mutual organizations.
6. Its immediate goal should be a limited contribution from the farmers, that is, the cost of administration and operation, and, where necessary, part of the losses should be borne by the government.
7. Protection should be limited to a specified percentage (say 75 to 80 percent) of the average yield valued at fixed prices; when the cash outlay for the crop can be ascertained, it might not exceed such value.
8. Coverage and premium rates should be determined by homogenous areas, and special emphasis should be placed on the development of the principle of mutuality and experience-rating within given administrative areas.
9. It is important to build up an adequate reserve as soon as circumstances permit.
10. Adequate incentives should be given to farmers for timely and correct reporting of the acreage under each crop, and for keeping losses to a minimum.
11. To keep the cost of operation to a minimum, wherever possible the resources of existing government agencies should be utilized, but the collection of premiums and land taxes should preferably be kept distinct and separate.

The significance and importance of many of these points have already been discussed, but there are certain additional considerations relating specially to underdeveloped countries.

1. *Insurance of Crop Yields and not of Crop Prices.* Crop insurance should, at least in its initial stages, be limited to protection against the uncertainties of yields; it should not offer guarantee against price fluctuations. Insurance of yield uncertainties alone involve great responsibilities and may not be dovetailed with outright price insurance, as, by so doing, both are liable to fail. Earlier United Stated experiments are clear on this point.

2. *Insurable Crops.* The insurance should first be made available on a few major crops, like rice, wheat, cotton, jute, coffee, bananas, etc. It is better to start with one crop and add others after the position has been stabilized with regard to the first crop. The choice of crops should be made, not only on the basis of economic importance, but also from the standpoint of practicability of insurance operations. Crops which grow in the same season and are subject to the same natural uncertainties, like rice and jute, might not be undertaken at the same time. A major summer crop may conveniently be selected for insurance along with a major winter or spring crop. Such a selection is important because it spreads the risks over time, that is, severe losses in one period may be offset by minor losses in another.

3. *Insurable Area.* In the first instance, the insurance should be limited to selected areas within a country. Obviously, the first consideration for selecting an area will be the availability of data. In many underdeveloped countries, while satisfactory data cannot be had for the country as a whole, workable data are often available for specific areas or regions. Experimental schemes of crop insurance could initially be undertaken in such areas. Even where data are insufficient or unsatisfactory the insurance might be tried on a trial and error basis.

Secondly, it will be necessary, particularly in the earlier stages of the insurance program, to select only those areas where the risks are fairly reasonable, and to avoid areas where they are unduly high.

Thirdly, in selecting suitable areas careful consideration should be given to the question of administration. That is, the areas should be readily accessible so as to facilitate, whenever necessary, access to the insured farms and their inspection by the agents of the insuring authority and also the adjustment of losses. This will help to reduce costs. Moreover, the areas should have effective local administration so that its service could be utilized for such important purposes as the collection of yield and loss data, assistance in establishing coverages and premium rates, and for presenting the program to farmers.

4. *Voluntary or Compulsory Insurance.* The chief arguments in favor of voluntary insurance are: that it is consistent with the economic freedom that is essential for maintaining a democratic system and, being a special service, insurance should not have to be purchased by those who do not feel a real need for it.

On the other hand, the principal drawbacks of voluntary insurance are: First, it does not ensure the degree of participation and the scale of operation necessary for a successful program. Secondly, in voluntary insurance, there is great risk of "adverse selection" by the farmers, which means that either only the high-risk farmers apply

for insurance, or farmers apply for coverage of only those farms which are subject to highest risks. Thirdly, voluntary insurance raises additional problems of administration and costs as the insurance must be "sold" to farmers.

A compulsory insurance program would avoid these difficulties by ensuring adequate participation, eliminating adverse selection, and reducing costs of operation. But, on the other hand, it will be looked upon with disfavor by farmers who experience comparatively infrequent losses; secondly, since under compulsory insurance premiums are determined by the ability of the marginal cultivator to pay, the amount of insurance might be necessarily so limited (as in Japan and the U.S.S.R.) as to be unattractive to many farmers; thirdly, under compulsory cover it will not be possible to offer different plans of insurance with varying levels of coverage to suit the requirements of different groups of farmers.

But too much importance need not be attached to these drawbacks of compulsory coverage, as many of them could be removed or reduced through proper administration, through education of farmers regarding the real significance of insurance, and through provision or supplementary voluntary insurance. The principal consideration in selecting voluntary or compulsory cover is which one promises greater success, considering the special conditions of the country where it is applied. For countries with large numbers of illiterate farmers, some forms of compulsion may be essential. The existing Japanese system might be taken as a model to start with.

5. *Organization.* Because of the considerable risks involved, particularly during the experimental period, neither stock corporations nor farmers' mutuals would be able to initiate all-risk crop insurance. Only the State, with its larger resources, could undertake such insurance.

As in the United States, the insurance should be operated by a special corporation working within the ministry of agriculture or finance. In each province or district, there should be a provincial or district insurance office. At the village level, it could be managed by multipurpose co-operatives, where they exist, or by special village associations, as in Japan. Such co-operatives or associations should be assisted by a local insurance officer who would look after the technical aspects of insurance for a number of villages. He should also be available for advice to farmers at their request.

6. *Operating Costs to be Borne by Government.* The immediate goal of the insurance should be only a limited self-sufficiency, that is, farmers should be made to bear only their losses, the State paying all operational expenses. It might even be necessary, as in Japan, for the State to share also part of the losses during the earlier years.

7. *Amount of Protection.* For crops which are farmed in small units by peasant-farmers with little capital investment, the amount of protection should be a specified percentage of the yield valued at fixed prices. The percentage should be flexible, varying with the acreage and the stage of cultivation at the time of loss. On the other hand, for commercial or plantation crops, which are generally produced on larger farms with sizable capital investments, the insurance should be limited to actual cash outlays. It might be possible, however, to provide for additional insurance upon payment of an extra premium.

8. *District-wise Adjustment of Coverage and Premium Rates.* As far as the central organization is concerned, the coverage and premium rates could be determined on a district basis and later be adjusted according to the actual insurance experience in each district. Their allocation by homogenous geographic areas within a district should be made by the district crop insurance office in consultation with the village associations.

9. *Reserves.* To stabilize the insurance and especially the premium rates, substantial reserves must be built up within the shortest possible period, the initial fund being contributed by the State as a lump sum grant. In countries where a majority of the population lives on a field-to-mouth basis, it is important that cash as well as commodity reserves be kept. The maintenance of commodity reserves would no doubt involve some additional expense but might be worth-while in view of the special benefits that would accrue to insured farmers as well as to the community. Farmers would gain not only in years of serious crop losses, when the insurance would guarantee them minimum protection, but also in years of crop surpluses. Indeed, the accumulation of premium reserves in commodities would lessen the impact of surpluses on prices of the commodities, assuming, first, that they are among the few staple crops the bulk of which is consumed within the country, e.g., rice in Ceylon, India, Japan, or Pakistan; secondly, that a fairly substantial proportion of farmers producing the commodities are insured. Furthermore, the accumulation of reserves of food crops would serve as some assurance against possible scarci y or famine and thereby would benefit groups of farmers and also the consuming public. Moreover, when the reserves accumulated are of appreciable quantity, they would offer a measure of protection against inflationary tendencies of food prices. The payment of large-scale

cash compensation in years of widespread crop failure is likely to have an opposite effect insofar as this money would press upon the already high price level usual in such periods.

Thus, although an outright price insurance should not be combined with yield insurance, a degree of price stabilization might be secured for certain commodities, even under yield insurance, by having part of the insurance reserves and also the payment of premiums and indemnities in kind.

The governments of some of the less developed countries, notably Pakistan and India, are currently contemplating setting up permanent food reserves at considerable costs, [12] as a measure of protection particularly against future scarcities of food and against consequent high prices. Whether such commodity reserves could be built up as an integral part of a scheme of crop insurance is certainly worth considering.

In this context, the governments concerned may also wish to consider if, and to what extent, available food surpluses in other regions, e.g., in North America, could be utilized in building up the initial reserves of certain essential commodities. It would appear in particular that provisions such as those of the United States Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 (Public Law 480 of the 83rd Congress), authorizing the use of that country's surplus agricultural products for urgent relief in foreign countries, and the sale of some parts against foreign currencies, offer an opportunity in this regard. The commodities available under this legislation or the counterpart aid funds could be a help to countries in setting up the first reserves for a crop insurance program. Such reserves might then function as "revolving stores" to be drawn upon in lean years for paying indemnities to insured farmers and, if necessary, for direct sale to the consuming public, while in prosperous years they could be replenished through accumulation of premium payments and also by direct purchase from farmers.

10. *Provision for Discounts.* Adequate provision should be made for reductions and discounts to farmers both on an individual and on an area basis, for good experience, such as a certain number of consecutive years without a claim or when a farmer has a credit insurance account balance (excess of premiums paid in over losses collected) equal to his premium for the current year.

11. *Collection of Premiums.* While the resources of various government agencies will be utilized in developing and, to some extent, administering the crop insurance program, it might be preferable, even under a compulsory insurance, not to combine the collection of insurance premiums with that of land taxes. Such a combination is likely to have an adverse psychological effect, especially on the group of farmers who experience less frequent losses since they may regard it as just another "excuse" for additional taxation. Ideally, the best course would be to collect the premiums through the co-operatives or the village associations, which, as suggested, might be the points of direct contact with farmers. Such a system, currently followed in Japan, would help to underline the essentially mutual character of the insurance.

Conclusion

The limited space of this article makes it impossible to cover all aspects of crop insurance; in particular, little has been said about the actuarial and financial considerations. These and other problems are discussed more fully in the working paper of which this article is a summary.

However, there can scarcely be any doubt as to the need of insurance protection to farmers against accidental loss of their growing crops. The real problem is the practicability of such insurance in underdeveloped countries. But it is believed that conditions in some of these countries do not preclude the possibility of starting the insurance on an experimental scale. Indeed, a number of countries, e. g., Ceylon, Colombia, India, and Mexico, have either already decided or plan to introduce crop insurance to provide at least a limited protection to farmers.

Crop insurance is of considerable interest to FAO since it could be used as a means to secure greater land productivity and a more stable farm income and, combined with payment of premiums and losses in kind, as a start toward crop storage operations to even out years of surpluses and shortages. At the request of the Far Eastern Regional Meeting on Food and Agricultural Programs and Outlook, held in Bangalore from 27 July to 5 August 1953, and also of the Seventh Session of the Conference, held in November-December 1953, the Organization has undertaken a study of crop insurance. The conclusions reached so far are set down in the working paper and, briefly, in this article.

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[12] It was recently announced that the Central Government of Pakistan was making arrangements for a loan of $1.65 million to the East Pakistan Government to enable it to build up a reserve of 100,000 tons of rice and 10,000 tons of other food grain. The Central Government would also give a grant-in-aid to cover 50 percent of the expenditure on storage construction and would grant a loan to meet the balance in case the Provincial Government were unable to find funds for that purpose. *Pakistan Affairs, 30 July 1954.*

Commodity Notes

LINSEED AND LINSEED OIL: OUTLOOK FOR 1955

World Exports to be Smaller

World indigenous exports of linseed and linseed oil in 1954 totaled over 600,000 tons in terms of oil (Table 1), easily the largest quantity exported since the war. Heavy sales for export were made in late 1953 and in 1954 from government stocks in Argentina and the United States; Argentine exports in 1954 totaled 222,000 tons, nearly twice as much as a year earlier, and United States exports rose to 287,000 tons, several times as much as in any previous peacetime year. These large sales were made at exceptionally low prices, and international market prices declined to $158 per metric ton in mid-1954 (Figure 1). A subsequent rise in prices reflected the fact that stocks in both countries had become relatively small. World demand in 1954 was well sustained by heavy Russian imports and unusually large imports into Western Europe. Stocks apparently were accumulated in Western Germany and the Netherlands; about 40,000 tons of linseed oil were carried over into 1955 in Netherlands' bonded warehouses. Since world production of linseed oil in 1955 will not be much larger than in 1954 and stocks in exporting countries are materially smaller, world exportable supplies are reduced. World indigenous exports in 1955 probably will total about 400,000 tons (excluding shipments from Netherlands' warehouses).

In the United States, unsold stocks of linseed and linseed oil held by the government on 1 January 1955 totaled approximately 40,000 metric tons in terms of oil. In addition, the government acquired in early May 1955 about 10 million bushels of linseed (equivalent to about 90,000 tons of oil) through the liquidation of price-support loans to farmers on the 1954 crop. About half of this quantity is to be converted into oil, and in late May the government was offering both seed and oil for sale to exporters. Including quantities of seed and oil sold to exporters in late 1954, total exports in 1955 deriving from United States government stocks are likely to amount to about 150,000 tons.

Farmers' plans on 1 March indicated only a slight reduction in the acreage to be planted in linseed this year, despite a materially reduced price for the 1954 crop and a moderately lower government support price for the 1955 crop (Figure 2).

Table 1. — Linseed Oil and Linseed in Terms of Oil: Indigenous Exports and Retained Imports, Prewar and 1946-54

Region	1934-38	1946-50	1951	1952	1953	1954[1]
	..... *Thousand metric tons*					
	INDIGENOUS EXPORTS					
Argentina	524	148	320	37	116	222
Uruguay	25	37	22	31	50	34
India	84	28	25	36	7	1
United States	—	20	40	27	41	287
Canada	—	35	21	35	48	40
Others[2]	14	24	23	32	28	26
WORLD TOTAL	647	292	451	198	290	610
	RETAINED IMPORTS					
United Kingdom	107	103	149	54	41	121
Continental Western Europe (10 countries)[3]	293	108	201	123	158	250
Other European countries	36	15	30	14	17	20
United States	156	28	—	—	—	—
Others[4]	42	27	87	33	39	120
WORLD TOTAL	634	281	467	224	255	511

[1]Preliminary. — [2] Mexico (except prewar), French North Africa, Turkey, Ethiopia, Eritrea, China (data not available for 1949 or 1950), Cyprus, Iran, and Iraq. 1934-38, includes exports of 6,000 tons from U.S.S.R. No data for U.S.S.R. are available for the postwar period. — [3]Belgium-Luxembourg, Denmark, France, Western Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland; 1934-38 average includes all Germany (1937 frontiers). — [4]Including Canada and Mexico prewar. Australia and Japan are the leading countries in this group until 1954. U.S.S.R. accounted for about 10,000 tons in 1953 and about 90,000 tons in 1954.

(Linseed is the best alternative for wheat as a cash crop in most of the spring wheat areas of the United States, and wheat acreage is restricted by government programs.) With average growing conditions the linseed crop will increase despite the slightly reduced acreage, because yields last year were well below average. Production in 1955 is provisionally forecast at 47 million bushels (nearly 1,200,000 metric tons). Domestic use of seed and oil in recent years has averaged around 32 million bushels (800,000 metric tons) in terms of seed. The difference of 15 million bushels, equivalent to about 130,000 tons of oil, would be an exportable surplus. These supplies, however, probably will be pledged by farmers as collateral for loans from the government at support prices, which are equivalent to about $3.17 per bushel ($125 per metric ton), delivered Minneapolis, and so withheld from the market unless the domestic market price stays above the support level. In early May the Minneapolis price was moderately above the government support price for the 1955 crop, and slightly lower than the Canadian

Figure 1. — Monthly Average International Prices of Linseed and Linseed Oil, January 1952 - April 1955

NOTE : Prices are compiled from *The Public Ledger*, London. Argentine and Canadian prices have been converted to U.S. dollars from pounds sterling at official rate of exchange.

----- Argentine linseed oil, bulk, c.i.f. European port.

——— Canadian linseed, bulk, c. and f. European port.

(Winnipeg) price. At these price relationships, it would be feasible to export commercially United States linseed from the 1955 crop.

In Argentina, the rise of the support price from 65 to 75 pesos per quintal for the 1954/55 crop resulted in increased plantings of linseed last spring. The crop harvested in November-January is now estimated at 18.5 million bushels (470,000 metric tons), 15 percent more than the 1953/54 crop. Crushings from the new crop are expected to yield about 140,000 tons of oil, about 20 percent of which would be used domestically. The carry-over of Argentine linseed oil into 1955 was apparently about 90,000 tons. Two thirds of these stocks were committed for export during the last weeks in 1954 and were being shipped during the first months of 1955. Exports of linseed oil during January-April 1955 amounted to 61,000 metric tons as against 94,000 tons during the comparable period in 1954. Assuming a carry-over of 50,000 tons at the end of the year, Argentine exports in 1955 would total about 150,000 metric tons compared with 220,000 tons in 1954.

In Canada, the export supply is substantially larger than in 1954, when actual export totaled 115,000 tons of linseed (39,000 tons in terms of oil) and 1,000 tons of linseed oil. The Canadian linseed crop harvested in September-October 1954 totaled 287,000 tons, 14 percent higher than the previous crop. Exports in the latter part of 1954 were relatively small, however, and stocks of linseed on 1 January 1955 totaled 157,000 tons, 25 percent more than a year earlier. Since last September, the price of Canadian linseed has been higher than in the same period a year earlier and in April reached the highest level since late 1952. A large increase in the area planted to linseed this spring is indicated, partly owing to the higher prices and partly because of a decline in wheat plantings. According to the official report of farmers' intentions on 1 March 1955, a planted area of 670,000 hectares of linseed was indicated, compared with 490,000 hectares in 1954. More recent unofficial information suggests that the area may rise to 700,000 or 800,000 hectares. Even if the yield per hectare is somewhat below average because of the excessive moisture, the linseed crop to be harvested next autumn would total 425,000 to 475,000 metric tons, the highest since 1948 and compared with an average annual output of 250,000 tons in 1950-54. With annual domestic use (including seed and wastage) at the level of recent years, the exportable supply from the 1955 crop would be around 300,000 tons. While a large part of this quantity will be carried over into 1956, exports of linseed and linseed oil in 1955 probably will be at least as large as the 1948 record level of 175,000 tons in terms of seed (58,000 tons in terms of oil).

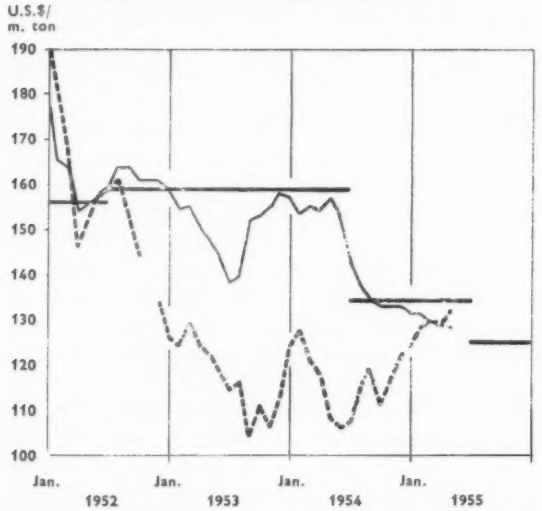
In Uruguay, the crop harvested in late 1954 and early 1955 is estimated at 2.7 million bushels (67,000 metric tons), 20 percent less than a year earlier. In early 1955 the carry-over stocks of linseed and oil had been almost completely sold. With the same domestic requirements as last year — about 7,000 tons oil equivalent — the export supply from this year's crop would be only about 20,000 metric tons in terms of oil. Exports in 1954 were 34,000 tons, oil equivalent.

Early estimates of production of linseed in India in January-April this year indicated a crop of about 360,000 metric tons, approximately the same as a year earlier. Indian exports of linseed oil in 1953 and 1954 were small, as prices in Indian markets were relatively high and were well above the level in international markets. A large part of the linseed oil produced in India is used for food and so competes with other edible oils, notably groundnut oil, which was scarce and high-priced in 1953 and early 1954. However, prices of vegetable oils in India have declined since then reflecting good groundnut crops. With the sharp rise since mid-1954 in the price of linseed oil in international markets, Indian linseed oil is now in a competitive position and export sales of 5,000 tons were reported in April.

Stocks Larger in Some Importing Countries

The heavy trade in linseed oil in 1954 apparently resulted in an increase in stocks in some importing countries. Trade returns for the Netherlands show

Figure 2. — Linseed : Domestic Prices Canada and United States, 1952-55



that 254,000 tons were imported into bonded warehouses but only 211,000 tons were shipped out; hence, at least 43,000 tons were carried over into 1955. Also, the balance of the special trade of the Netherlands, at 37,000 tons (including linseed in terms of oil), was about 50 percent above average. Similarly, net imports of 95,000 tons into Western Germany were approximately 50 percent higher than a year earlier, which was itself a near-record postwar year. It seems likely that substantial stocks were built up in these two countries. Net imports of 120,000 tons into the United Kingdom and 50,000 tons into France, on the other hand, were about equal to the average of previous postwar years, and quantities going to most of the smaller importing countries were average or only moderately above average. Users' demand for linseed oil in Western Europe is likely to remain strong, reflecting a high level of paint production, but import demand is likely to slacken because of the large stocks on hand in the Netherlands and Western Germany.

Incomplete data indicate that in 1954 the U.S.S.R. imported approximately 90,000 tons of linseed oil, thus becoming the third largest world importer. Import demand from the U.S.S.R. apparently remains strong; that country bought about 25,000 tons of linseed oil from Argentine and European sellers earlier in 1955 and, according to unofficial reports, an additional large quantity was included in the terms of a trade agreement that was being negotiated with Argentina in May. The size of the total purchases made by the U.S.S.R. in 1955 will have an important effect on international linseed oil markets.

Reflecting reduced government stocks in Argentina and the United States, the international market price of linseed oil rose sharply from $166 per metric ton in November 1954 to a level of $220 to $240 in February-May 1955. Further price advances probably would result in large commercial exports of linseed from the 1955 crop in the United States. Such exports would be in addition to the supplies available for export through sales from government stocks. Rising prices would probably also draw additional exports from India. However, world import demand in 1955 might be satisfied, assuming that Russian imports are not larger than in 1954, without drawing heavily on these additional supplies from the United States and India. Hence, there is not likely to be a further major increase in prices this year.

RICE

Production

In 1954/55 less rice is believed to have been harvested than the previous year, but the world crop is still the second largest on record. Individual countries had varying experiences. The Indian crop estimate shows a fall of over 4 million tons, or 9 percent, as against the previous year. A sharp fall in output occurred also in northeast Thailand and western Cambodia. The Thai crop is now thought to be over 2 million tons lower than last year's, but the existence of old crop stocks should enable Thailand to maintain its 1955 exports at the 1954 level, and probably exceed it, should suitable markets be found. In Cambodia the position is more serious because the carry-over was very small; therefore, there is no prospect of net exports in 1955. Substantial imports may be required if financial resources can be found. Meanwhile, arrangements are being made for the import of seed rice from Thailand.

In the United States, recent legislation has reduced the sharp cut imposed on the 1955 rice acreage from 24 to 22 percent. The Italian Rice Institute advises farmers to reduce their sowings by about 20 percent, and Spain enforces a limitation on the rice acreage.

Trade

A rise in exports from Asia and a fall in those from other regions is indicated by preliminary returns for the first months of 1955. This continues the recent trend of the later months in 1954.

During January-February 1955, compared with the same period in 1954, Burma shipped 63 percent more. For the first three months of 1955, Thai shipments show an increase of 46 percent, but the United States exported 66 percent less, and Italian exports show a fall of 41 percent over the period January-March 1954. Egypt, an exception to the trend in non-Asian countries, had shipped nothing in the first quarter of 1954.

A large part of the Burmese exports during the first quarter of the year includes rice sold to India last year. By 31 March, the remaining balance of about 300,000 tons had been shipped. So far no new contract has been reported and India now exports small quantities of rice itself, but if a reserve stock of imported rice is to be maintained, further purchases from Burma may be needed to allow the stock to be rotated. Recently, about 20,000 tons were imported into southern India from East Pakistan, an unusual transaction since the latter is normally an importing area. But this rice is believed to have been shipped about two years ago from West to East Pakistan, where it formed part of the local reserve stock. West Pakistan is now exporting 40,000 tons to Ceylon, besides a number of smaller lots to various destinations in Arabia and West Africa.

Table 2. — Rice Shipments from Selected Countries

Country	Period	1955	1954
		... Thousand metric tons ...	
Burma	Jan.-February	260	160
Thailand	Jan.-March	370	254
United States	Jan.-March	85	251
Egypt	Jan.-March	28	—
Italy	Jan.-March	37	63

Burma has concluded a number of sales to China and to Eastern Europe, some of which are on barter terms. It is not yet clear, however, to what extent these will represent additional net imports into these countries. Thus, the imports from Burma enable China to increase its own rice exports to Japan. At least part of a lot of rice recently acquired by Hungary from Egypt under a barter deal is understood to have been offered for resale at prices below Egypt's own current export price.

Japan

In 1955, the world's foremost rice importer almost certainly again will be Japan, which has occupied this rank since 1952. Its imports during the calendar year 1954 marked a postwar record; they were just over 1.4 million tons, but still 500,000 tons less than the prewar average. Fifteen countries contributed to these imports, but about three quarters of the total came from Thailand, the United States, and Burma. Although Thailand retained the first place among Japan's suppliers, its share fell both relatively and absolutely, while those of Burma and the United States rose sharply. Nothing was brought in from Korea, which used to furnish well over one half of Japan's rice imports, and Formosa, the other former main shipper to Japan, supplied only about one twentieth of the prewar figure. Italy and Spain ranked fourth and fifth among 1954 suppliers, while the sixth place went to Mainland China. An unusual item was the import of 31,000 tons from Ceylon, this being a re-export of Chinese rice. Table 3 shows the sources of Japan's rice supplies by regions.

Table 3. — Rice: Japanese Imports by Origin, recent years and prewar

Region	1954	1953	Average 1935-39
	..... Thousand metric tons		
Neighboring Asia [1]	81	54	1 893
Other Asia	788	757	33
North America	344	180	—
Central and South America	66	20	—
Europe	127	76	—
TOTAL	1 406	1 087	1 926

[1] Formosa, Korea, and Mainland China.

The 1954 imports were not spaced out evenly over the year. Almost three quarters arrived during the first five months, never falling below 140,000 tons per month. During the remaining seven months, monthly imports never exceeded 100,000 tons, being at their lowest during November and December.

The low rate of imports during these last months continued at the beginning of the present year, the preliminary figures for January-February showing a monthly average of only about 36,000 tons. There was a striking change in the distribution of sources, since all 1955 imports came from Asia, and almost all of them from the two neighboring countries of Formosa and Mainland China. Subsequent months, however, will change this picture, since trade agreements with Thailand and Burma will lead to shipments of at least half a million tons from these two countries, while some rice will also come from Europe following barter deals with Italy. Developments with regard to imports from the United States will be watched with great interest.

Total imports into Japan probably will be considerably lower in 1955 than in the preceding year. The Japanese crop harvested towards the end of 1954 was 11 percent larger than the

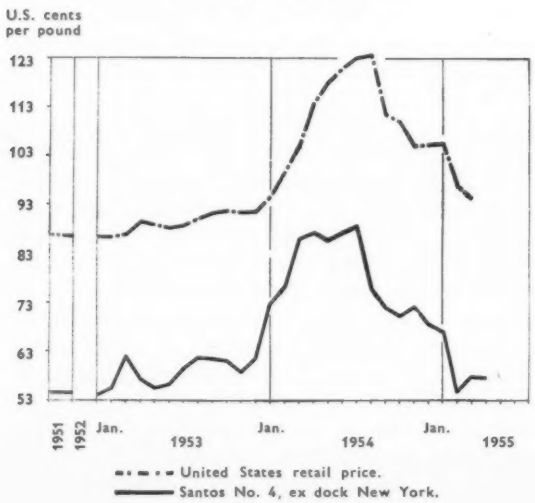
unusually poor crop of 1953, and since the government appears to pursue its policy of maintaining total rice rations (i.e., for indigenous plus imported rice) at the level of the last few years, the additional indigenous supplies available will lead to a reduction in imports rather than to an increase in consumption. Per caput consumption of rice will thus probably be slightly less than 300 grams per day, as against about 368 grams before the war, while the consumption of other cereals has meanwhile risen from 76 to 120 grams. As the Japanese import programs are established in terms of fiscal years (April-March), and arrivals are irregularly spaced, it is difficult to calculate probable imports for calendar years, but those for 1955 may be estimated at about 1 million tons. This would imply a considerable increase in the monthly averages over those for the first two months.

COFFEE

World production in 1954/55 is unlikely to vary much from last year's volume and is provisionally estimated at 2.44 million tons. Heavy frost damage in Parana caused a decline in the Brazilian crop, and Haiti's coffee harvest suffered from adverse weather; but these losses appear to be offset by large crops in Mexico, Colombia, El Salvador, Costa Rica, and other coffee-growing countries in Latin America. In Africa, reduced output in French West Africa and Angola is likely to be balanced by good crops in Uganda, Tanganyika, and Ethiopia. Output in Indonesia is expected to be slightly lower than last year, and India did not reach the record production of 1953/54.

World trade suffered a severe setback in 1954. Total world exports declined by 16 percent; Brazilian exports fell by 30 percent in volume and 13 percent in dollar value. The other Latin-American exporting countries were equally affected, whereas African exports, consisting mainly of cheap Robusta from the French territories, rose by 9 percent.

Figure 3. — Coffee Prices, Annually 1951 and 1952, Monthly, 1953 to 1955



The fall in world trade is chiefly attributable to the decline in United States imports. From 1,261,000 tons in 1953 they fell to 1,024,000 tons in 1954 (19 percent) and were the lowest since 1943. This heavy drop in United States imports could not be offset by higher imports into Europe and the non-coffee-producing countries of South America, although European imports rose by 5 percent in comparison with the previous year. Small downward changes are recorded in imports into Asia, Africa, and Oceania. Total world imports are estimated at 11 percent below those of 1953.

Wholesale prices (Santos 4, ex dock New York), which had risen by 51 percent from November 1953 to July 1954, had by April 1955 reverted to 1953 levels. United States retail prices soon followed this trend and in March 1955 stood only 6 percent above those of 1953. Owing to the price

Table 4. — Coffee Exports, 1948-50 Average and 1952-54

Region	1948-50	1952	1953	1954[1]
	..... *Thousand metric tons*			
Brazil	1 033.9	949 3	933.7	655.0
Colombia	309.6	301.9	397 9	345.2
Mexico	42.1	52.2	74 1	66.7
El Salvador	68.1	66.6	73 3	59.7
Guatemala	52.7	61.0	56.6	52.8
Other Latin-American countries	129.6	170.0	171.4	166.6
Total Latin America	1 636.0	1 601.0	1 707 0	1 346 0
Angola	45.8	47.7	71.6	45.8
French African territories	101.9	120 0	107.7	157.3
British Africa	56.6	76 0	68 0	70.9
Belgian Congo	31 5	30.9	33.3	34.4
Other African countries	25.2	40.4	42.0	42.6
Total Africa	261.0	315.0	322.6	351.0
Indonesia	7.0	18.8	32.2	37.2
WORLD TOTAL	1 930	1 950	2 090	1 760

[1]Provisional.

Table 5. — Gross Coffee Imports, Selected Countries, 1948-50 Average and 1951-54

Region	1948-50	1952	1953	1954[1]	Last quarter 1954	Available 1955 data compared with 1954		
						Period	1955	1954
	Thousand metric tons						*Thousand metric tons*	
United States	1 228 5	1 215 5	1 261 4	1 024 0	157.7	I-III	261.2	366.9
Canada	40.6	44.3	48 8	43 3	10.9	I	4.4	4.9
Belgium	78.7	52 3	52 6	42.7	6.5	I	4.1	3.3
Denmark	14 8	20 3	25.5	24 3	6.9	I-III	6 5	6.7
Finland	12 2	21 8	23 0	27.9	7.9	I-III	5 5	6.3
France	102.7	161 0	170.9	169.4	33 0	I-II	28 6	33.7
Germany, Western	25 0	56.6	78.7	99 6	25.7	I-II	15 2	15.4
Italy	52.3	61 0	66.7	69.5	19 3	I-II	11 4	12.9
Netherlands	22 5	19 6	28 3	28 3	5.7	I-II	4 4	6.4
Norway	16.3	22 0	18.6	17 3	4 8	I	1 6	1.7
Portugal	8 9	10 5	9 4	8 7	2.9	I-II	1 1	1.2
Sweden	34 1	47 6	51 3	48 1	13 0	I-II	7 7	7.8
United Kingdom	46 1	43 2	30.4	33.7	4.4	I-III	9.8	11.4
Other Europe	46.6	39.1	39.6	50.5	...		...	...
Total Europe	460.0	555 0	595 0	620 0	...		...	...
Latin America	45 0	30 0	39.0	43.0	...		...	...
Africa	62 0	52 0	35 0	47.0	...		...	...
Asia	52.0	35.0	40.0	36.0	...		...	...
Oceania	4 0	2 0	5 0	4 0	...		...	...
WORLD TOTAL	1 900 0	1 940 0	2 040 0	1 820 0	...		...	...

[1]Provisional.

decline, consumer resistance in the United States appears to be diminishing.

The decline in world imports in 1954 was not accompanied by an equivalent fall in consumption, and stocks which had been accumulated in early 1954 were drawn upon. At the end of 1954, United States stocks were estimated at around 130,000 tons, or 35 percent lower than a year before. A further reduction of stocks is likely to have taken place in the first quarter of 1955. In European countries, too, stocks are reported to have declined considerably. Nevertheless, per caput net imports have probably declined in most consuming countries owing to higher prices. In the United States, the fall in consumption is estimated at 11.6 percent; it was generally less in Europe, where high duties and taxes reduce the impact of changes in green coffee prices. In Western Germany, where these taxes had been cut by two thirds in 1953, per caput imports rose by about 25 percent. Indications are that, with prices at levels comparable to that of 1953, the rising trend in consumption is likely to reassert itself in the current year. In fact, imports in the first months of 1955 are higher than those of the last quarter of 1954. Although world production in 1955/56 is likely to be larger than in the 1954/55 crop season, barring unfavorable weather, a resumption of trade activities in the near future is indicated by the price decline and the low level of commercial stocks, combined with sustained economic activity and rising income in consuming countries.

Statistical Tables

SPECIAL FEATURE - INFORMATION SPÉCIALE - INFORMACIONES ESPECIALES

Table 1. - Livestock numbers
Summary of continental and world totals[1]

Tableau 1. - Effectifs du bétail
Résumé des totaux continentaux et mondiaux[1]

Continent	Cattle - Bovins				Pigs - Porcins				Sheep - Ovins			
	Prewar	1952	1953	1954	Prewar	1952	1953	1954	Prewar	1952	1953	1954
	Millions											
Europe	103	103	104	107	80	88	92	95	133	23	127	132
U.S.S.R.	60	59	57	63	32	27	28	48	*63	*89	*91	*113
North and Central America	95	122	128	131	64	80	70	66	60	40	39	39
South America	106	139	143	144	30	39	42	43	97	127	129	132
Asia	228	244	246	246	85	87	88	90	142	139	142	143
Africa	82	98	99	99	3	4	4	4	114	123	124	125
Oceania	18	21	21	22	2	2	2	2	140	153	159	165
World	692	786	798	812	296	327	326	348	749	794	811	849
Excl. U.S.S.R.	632	727	741	749	264	300	298	300	686	705	720	736

Continent	Goats - Caprins				Buffaloes - Buffles				Camels - Chameaux			
	Prewar	1952	1953	1954	Prewar	1952	1953	1954	Prewar	1952	1953	1954
	Millions											
Europe	25	23	23	23	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
U.S.S.R.	*13	*18	*19	*23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North and Central America	12	11	11	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South America	16	21	21	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asia	128	131	133	135	74	73	74	74	3	3	3	3
Africa	70	81	82	83	1	2	2	2	5	7	7	7
Oceania	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
World	264	285	289	298	76	76	77	77	8	10	10	10
Excl. U.S.S.R.	251	267	270	275	76	76	77	77	8	10	10	10

Continent	Horses - Chevaux				Mules - Mulets				Asses - Anes			
	Prewar	1952	1953	1954	Prewar	1952	1953	1954	Prewar	1952	1953	1954
	Millions											
Europe	20	17	16	16	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3
U.S.S.R.	20	15	15	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North and Central America	18	10	10	9	5	3	3	3	3	4	4	4
South America	18	18	19	18	4	4	4	4	3	4	3	3
Asia	14	12	12	12	5	5	5	5	16	17	17	17
Africa	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	8	9	9	9
Oceania	2	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
World	95	76	76	75	18	16	16	16	33	37	36	36
Excl. U.S.S.R.	75	61	61	59	18	16	16	16	33	37	36	36

Continent	Total livestock units[2] - Unités, tout bétail[2]								Livestock units - Unités, bétail				
									Per caput			Per hectare[3]	
	Prewar	1952	1953	1954	Prewar	1952	1953	1954	Préwar	1952	1953	1952	1953
	Millions				*Percent*				*Units*				
Europe	138	136	137	141	14.8	13.5	13.4	13.6	0.37	0.34	0.34	0.55	0.55
U.S.S.R.	81	78	78	89	8.7	7.7	7.7	8.5	0.44	0.37	0.37	0.22	0.22
North and Central America	121	135	137	138	12.9	13.4	13.4	13.3	0.68	0.60	0.60	0.22	0.22
South America	127	159	162	163	13.6	15.8	15.9	15.7	1.51	1.38	1.37	0.41	0.42
Asia	335	346	350	351	35.8	34.3	34.3	33.8	0.29	0.27	0.27	0.42	0.42
Africa	103	121	122	122	11.0	12.0	12.0	11.7	0.61	0.58	0.57	0.14	0.14
Oceania	30	33	34	35	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.4	2.75	2.43	2.45	0.08	0.08
World	935	1 008	1 020	1 039	100	100	100	100	0.44	0.41	0.41	0.27	0.28
Excl. U.S.S.R.	854	930	942	950	91.3	92.3	92.3	91.5	0.44	0.41	0.41	0.28	0.28

Continent	Total, livestock units [2] Unités, tout bétail [2]			Productive animal units [2] Unités, bétail de rente [2]			Draft animal units [2] Unités, bétail de travail [2]		
	1952	1953	1954	1952	1953	1954	1952	1953	1954
	Base : Prewar = 100								
Europe	99	99	102	101	103	106	88	84	84
U.S.S.R.	96	96	110	103	103	120	75	75	80
North and Central America	112	113	114	124	126	128	64	64	60
South America	125	128	128	130	133	135	104	104	100
Asia	103	104	105	106	107	108	98	99	99
Africa	117	118	118	116	118	118	122	122	122
Oceania	110	113	117	114	118	121	50	50	50
World	108	109	111	112	114	117	93	93	93
Excl. U.S.S.R.	109	110	111	113	115	117	95	95	94

NOTE : The conversion factors are based on the assumption of constant world-wide weight and productivity relationships among the several species.

[1] 1954, preliminary figures. — [2] Conversion factors used : cattle and asses 0.8 ; pigs 0.2 ; sheep and goats 0.1 ; buffaloes, horses, and mules 1.0 ; camels 1.1. Cattle, pigs, sheep, and goats have been classified as productive animals ; buffaloes, camels, horses, mules, and asses as draft animals. The trends in numbers of productive and draft animals have been separated to some extent by this classification. — [3] Livestock units per hectare of agricultural area. Agricultural area includes arable land and permanent meadows and pastures.

NOTE : Les facteurs de conversion sont basés sur l'hypothèse de rapports constants de poids et de productivité chez une même espèce entre les continents.

[1] 1954, chiffres préliminaires. — [2] Les coefficients de conversion utilisés sont : bovins et ânes 0,8 ; porcins 0,2 ; ovins et caprins 0,1 ; buffles, chevaux et mulets 1,0 ; chameaux 1,1. Les bovins, les porcins, les ovins et les caprins ont été classés comme bétail de rente ; les buffles, les chameaux, les chevaux, les mulets et les ânes, comme bétail de travail. Cette classification met en lumière l'évolution différente des effectifs de ces deux groupes du cheptel. — [3] Unités de bétail par hectare de terres agricoles. Les terres agricoles comprennent les terres arables et les prairies et pâturages permanents.

Table 2. - Area and production : New and revised data received during May 1955

Tableau 2. - Superficie et production: Données nouvelles ou revisées reçues en mai 1955

Commodity and country — Produits et pays	Year — Années	Area — Superficie	Production
		1 000 ha.	*1 000 m.t.*
RYE			
United States	1955	—	745
SWEET POTATOES			
Cuba	1948–50	—	291
	1950	—	295
	1951	—	299
	1952	—	294
	1953	—	315
	1954	—	310
United States	1955	—	848
LENTILS			
Syria	1954	76	58
OLIVES and OLIVE OIL			
Italy			
Olives	1954	—	1 674
Olive oil	1954	—	240
Portugal			
Olive oil	1954	—	43
COTTONSEED			
United States	1954	7 790	5 173
India[1]	1954	7 068	1 454
LINSEED			
Argentina[1]	1954	675	482
TEA			
Pakistan[1]	1954	30	24.5
TOBACCO			
Cuba	1954	*63	*41 4
Dominican Republic	1953	—	*18.8
	1954	*21	*22.9
COTTON (Lint)			
United States[1]	1954	7 790	2 966
Egypt[1]	1954	—	348
MEAT			
Italy[2]			
Beef and veal	1953	—	363
Netherlands[2]			
Beef and veal	1954	—	184
Pork		—	231
Mutton and lamb		—	7
Total		—	422
United Kingdom			
Beef and veal	1954	—	735
Pork		—	677
Mutton and lamb		—	211
Total		—	1 623
MEAT (concluded)			
Canada			
Beef and veal[3]	1952	—	399
Beef and veal[4]		—	396
Beef and veal[4]	1953	—	503
Pork[4]		—	402
Beef and veal[4]	1954	—	569
Pork[4]		—	416
United States			
Beef and veal	1953	—	6 345
Pork		—	4 564
Mutton and lamb		—	330
Total		—	*11 239*
Beef and veal	1954	—	6 644
Pork		—	4 514
Mutton and lamb		—	333
Total		—	*11 491*
Argentina[5]			
Beef and veal	1954	—	972
Pork		—	106
Mutton and lamb		—	96
Total		—	1 174
BUTTER			
Germany, Western	1954	—	339
United States	1953	—	739
	1954	—	753

NOTE : Some 1954 and all 1955 data represent preliminary estimates, forecasts, or intentions, and are subject to revision. Area figures for 1955 refer to prospective plantings; for other years, to harvested areas. A dash (—) denotes no revision or entry not applicable.

[1]Crop year beginning in year stated. — [2]Including production from imported live animals. — [3]Including the meat equivalent of exported live animals. — [4]Excluding the meat equivalent of exported live animals. — [5]Inspected production. Total quantity in cold stores, in packing houses, and in the Juan Peron national cold storage.

NOTE : Certaines des données relatives à 1954 et toutes les données relatives à 1955 sont soit des estimations préliminaires, soit des prévisions, soit des objectifs, donc sujettes à revision. Les chiffres de superficie pour 1955 se réfèrent aux ensemencements projetés ; pour les autres années, il s'agit des superficies récoltées. Un tiret (—) indique qu'il n'y a pas de chiffre revisé ou que le renseignement n'a pas lieu de figurer.

[1]Campagne agricole commençant l'année indiquée. — [2]Y compris la viande provenant d'animaux importés vifs. — [3]Y compris l'équivalent en viande des animaux exportés vifs. — [4]Non compris l'équivalent en viande des animaux exportés vifs. — [5]Production soumise à l'inspection. Quantité totale se trouvant dans les frigorifiques, dans les fabriques de conserve et dans le frigorifique national Juan Peron.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

France : Areas sown to grain as of 1 May 1955 are shown below, compared with corresponding data for 1 May 1954.

Crop — Récoltes	1955	1954	1955 as percentage of 1954
	1 000 ha.		*Percent*
Wheat - Blé	4 503	4 416	102
Rye - Seigle	402	416	97
Barley - Orge	1 215	1 212	100
Oats - Avoine	2 121	2 169	98

United States : Production of winter wheat in 1955 was indicated on 1 May as amounting to 17 769 thousand metric tons, slightly below the amount indicated a month earlier.

India : Second estimates of 1954/55 grain areas compared with the corresponding estimates of the 1953/54 areas are as follows :

Crop — Récoltes	1954/55	1953/54	1954/55 as percentage of 1953/54
	1 000 ha.		*Percent*
Wheat - Blé	10 461	9 635	109
Barley-Orge	3 351	3 038	110
Sorghum (Jowar) - Sorgho	16 764	16 699	100

INFORMATIONS SUPPLÉMENTAIRES

France : Les superficies ensemencées en céréales au 1er mai 1955 sont données ci-après, avec les chiffres comparatifs au 1er mai 1954.

Etats-Unis : Au 1er mai, la production de blé d'hiver de la récolte de 1955 était estimée à 17 769 mille tonnes métriques, chiffre légèrement inférieur à l'estimation faite un mois plus tôt.

Inde : La deuxième estimation des superficies ensemencées en céréales en 1954/55 est donnée ci-après, avec les chiffres comparatifs pour la campagne 1953/54 :

Table 3. - Wheat : Area and production, 1948-50, 1952, 1953, and 1954[1]

Tableau 3. - Froment : Superficie et production, 1948-50, 1952, 1953 et 1954[1]

Country — Pays	Area - Superficie				Production			
	1948-50	1952	1953	1954	1948-50	1952	1953	1954
	1 000 hectares				1 000 metric tons			
EUROPE								
Austria	209	203	217	238	332	401	499	451
Belgium[2]	162	168	176	190	506	579	574	589
Czechoslovakia	*822	...	...	...	[3]1 485	...	...	...
Denmark	79	74	71	84	283	301	283	279
Finland	185	137	125	150	295	227	218	249
France	4 258	4 296	4 219	4 482	7 806	8 421	8 981	10 519
Germany, Western[2]	948	1 193	1 155	1 107	2 346	3 291	3 180	2 892
Greece	824	964	1 045	1 028	820	1 050	1 400	1 218
Hungary	[3]1 416	...	...	...	[3]1 818	...	...	...
Ireland, Rep. of	168	103	143	199	372	266	417	*450
Italy	4 707	4 682	4 770	4 770	7 000	7 876	9 056	7 251
Netherlands	95	82	65	110	342	327	249	397
Norway	32	21	17	20	70	39	39	41
Poland	1 441	...	...	...	1 752	...	...	...
Portugal	688	704	721	771	445	579	692	748
Romania	[4]2 400	...	...	...	[3]2 600	...	...	...
Spain[5]	[3]3 916	4 320	[4]4 312	[4]4 317	[3]3 244	4 114	[3]3 041	[4]4 541
Sweden	321	329	3 1	433	713	775	996	1 031
Switzerland[5]	97	101	96	[6]100	253	279	245	[6]295
United Kingdom	906	822	897	994	2 429	2 344	2 707	2 828
Yugoslavia[5]	1 8 2	1 837	1 889	[6]1 851	2 292	1 680	2 510	[6]1 385
Total	*27 540*	*28 230*	*28 530*	*29 190*	*40 520*	*43 550*	*46 500*	*45 900*
N. and CENT. AMERICA								
Canada	10 586	10 520	10 324	9 820	11 063	18 723	16 710	8 135
Mexico	586	593	657	777	522	512	671	830
United States	28 319	28 702	27 381	21 736	30 960	35 352	31 829	26 394
Total	*39 500*	*39 850*	*38 400*	*32 370*	*42 600*	*54 610*	*49 230*	*35 380*
SOUTH AMERICA								
Argentina	4 706	5 579	4 996	5 695	5 380	7 634	6 200	7 523
Brazil	606	810	910	*933	458	690	772	*824
Chile	839	779	761	805	924	989	955	1 042
Colombia	168	158	...	...	116	140	*140	...
Peru	152	170	172	...	137	162	169	...
Uruguay	500	501	737	743	468	427	819	717
Total	*7 100*	*8 120*	*7 870*	*8 620*	*7 570*	*10 100*	*9 120*	*10 480*
ASIA								
China								
22 provinces	*21 414	...	...	...	*21 875	21 770	21 700	...
Manchuria	*754	...	...	...	[7]*768	*822	...	...
India	9 078	9 471	9 828	10 561	5 930	6 183	7 501	7 917
Iran	2 030	2 642	...	...	1 825	*2 041	*2 245	[6]2 096
Iraq	778	968	1 182	1 390	449	480	762	1 160
Japan	754	720	685	672	1 283	1 537	1 374	1 516
Korea, South	103	98	107	*116	97	83	90	*157
Lebanon	71	68	71	...	51	50	51	[6]54
Pakistan	4 238	4 142	3 892	4 310	3 862	3 112	2 456	3 742
Syria	908	1 167	1 314	1 286	839	900	870	1 204
Turkey[5]	4 443	5 533	6 547	6 556	3 848	6 577	8 130	5 010
Total	*47 000*	*49 410*	*51 060*	*52 400*	*42 800*	*45 610*	*48 200*	*47 720*
AFRICA								
Algeria	1 513	1 776	1 782	1 971	972	1 192	1 101	1 382
Egypt	603	589	752	754	1 088	1 089	1 547	1 729
French Morocco	1 097	1 481	1 383	1 547	691	780	1 113	1 205
Kenya[8]	93	115	117	...	110	115	121	...
Tunisia	878	1 156	821	1 358	417	687	580	606
Union of South Africa[5]	952	...	1 220	1 156	529	552	576	535
Total	*5 620*	*6 600*	*6 650*	*7 480*	*4 150*	*4 730*	*5 380*	*5 920*
OCEANIA								
Australia	4 922	4 131	4 351	4 249	5 381	5 313	5 388	4 534
New Zealand	56	51	44	40	156	123	130	109
Total	*5 000*	*4 180*	*4 400*	*4 290*	*5 500*	*5 440*	*5 520*	*4 640*
WORLD TOTAL (excl. U.S.S.R.)	**131 830**	**136 400**	**137 830**	**134 400**	**143 100**	**164 000**	**164 000**	**150 000**

[1]1954, preliminary. — [2]Includes spelt. — [3]1948 and 1949. — [4]1948. — [5]Data for spelt available for 1949 and 1950 only. — [6]Includes estimate of spelt. — [7]1948 and 1950. — [8]On farms and estates. — [9]Area, on farms and estates only ; production, total.

[1]1954, préliminaire. — [2]Y compris l'épeautre. — [3]1948 et 1949. — [4]1948. — [5]Données pour l'épeautre disponibles pour 1949 et 1950 seulement. — [6]Y compris une évaluation de l'épeautre. — [7]1948 et 1950. — [8]Dans les petites exploitations et grands domaines. — [9]Superficie dans les petites exploitations et grands domaines seulement ; production totale.

Table 4. - Rye : Area and production, 1948-50, 1952, 1953, and 1954[1]

Tableau 4. - Seigle : Superficie et production, 1948-50, 1952, 1953 et 1954[1]

Country — Pays	Area - Superficie				Production			
	1948-50	1952	1953	1954	1948-50	1952	1953	1954
	1 000 hectares				1 000 metric tons			
EUROPE								
Austria	243	213	220	218	347	340	421	369
Belgium	88	77	82	82	227	221	213	245
Czechoslovakia	*717	...	...	...	[2]1 233	...	...	...
Denmark	172	137	131	112	400	358	331	280
Finland	141	119	91	93	211	183	130	137
France	530	430	408	416	631	482	467	537
Germany, Western	1 411	1 356	1 394	1 530	3 019	3 119	3 280	4 098
Greece	52	66	68	62	44	55	67	49
Hungary	646	...	...	...	*775	...	...	...
Ireland, Rep. of	2	2	2	1	4	4	3	3
Italy	99	94	93	86	123	127	130	115
Luxembourg	7	5	5	5	13	9	10	11
Netherlands	178	184	171	167	440	497	431	515
Norway	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	2
Poland	5 130	...	...	...	6 522	...	...	...
Portugal	263	267	266	255	148	175	175	183
Spain	616	616	598	620	466	493	406	487
Sweden	141	123	135	150	281	278	305	308
Switzerland	13	15	15	15	32	39	37	45
United Kingdom	27	23	28	18	54	51	67	40
Yugoslavia	254	294	298	276	246	225	309	191
Total	*12 100*	*11 820*	*10 950*	*11 080*	*17 607*	*17 040*	*16 070*	*16 900*
NORTH AMERICA								
Canada	601	515	605	344	412	631	731	360
United States	723	560	560	695	553	408	461	602
Total	*1 320*	*1 080*	*1 170*	*1 040*	*960*	*1 040*	*1 190*	*960*
SOUTH AMERICA								
Argentina	673	1 414	836	1 291	404	1 335	607	1 058
Brazil	22	26	28	..	17	17	17	*18
Chile	8	9	8	...	5	6	7	...
Ecuador	14	—	3	...	6	—	1	2
Total	*720*	*1 460*	*880*	*1 330*	*430*	*1 360*	*630*	*1 090*
ASIA								
Japan	5	2	2	1	7	3	2	2
Korea, South	40	31	32	*35	26	20	21	*26
Turkey	455	587	649	613	410	670	730	470
Total	*510*	*630*	*690*	*660*	*450*	*700*	*760*	*500*
AFRICA								
Algeria	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	*2
French Morocco	3	3	3	3	1	1	1	2
Union of South Africa	48	...	...	...	13	7	...	...
Total	*50*	...	...	...	*20*	...	...	...
OCEANIA								
Australia	24	41	37	...	10	21	17	...
WORLD TOTAL (excl. U.S.S.R.)	**14 700**	**15 100**	**13 800**	**14 200**	**19 500**	**20 200**	**18 700**	**19 400**

[1]1954, preliminary. — [2]1948 and 1949.

[1]1954, chiffres préliminaires. — [2]1948 et 1949.

Table 5. - Rice (paddy): Area and production, 1948-50, 1952, 1953, and 1954[1]

Tableau 5. - Riz (paddy) : Superficie et production, 1948-50, 1952, 1953 et 1954[1]

Country — Pays	Area - Superficie				Production			
	1948-50	1952	1953	1954	1948-50	1952	1953	1954
	1 000 hectares				1 000 metric tons			
EUROPE								
France	8	22	19	...	27	89	69	50
Greece	7	21	18	22	21	75	66	88
Hungary	[2]13	...	...	...	[2]37	...	...	...
Italy	138	174	175	179	645	930	934	859
Portugal	27	34	32	36	97	141	140	144
Spain	55	65	68	68	247	324	393	352
Yugoslavia	[2]2	3	4	8	[2]4	8	16	26
Total	*270*	*370*	*380*	*400*	*1 110*	*1 680*	*1 750*	*1 660*
N. and CENT. AMERICA								
Cuba	...	...	...	...	82	164	192	...
Dominican Republic	41	51	51	*55	60	73	74	*77
El Salvador	*15	16	14	10	*24	27	24	18
Mexico	99	82	94	...	178	151	152	162
Nicaragua	16	24	34	...	19	31	48	36
Panama	*59	67	80	...	*80	92	111	95
United States	707	795	862	973	1 780	2 182	2 386	2 670
Total	*1 080*	*1 230*	*1 360*	*1 440*	*2 320*	*2 840*	*3 130*	*3 380*
SOUTH AMERICA								
Argentina	44	61	63	*63	131	194	212	*200
Brazil	1 896	2 072	2 383	...	3 040	3 072	3 448	...
British Guiana	39	62	55	...	87	125	134	...
Chile	25	30	29	30	69	87	80	93
Colombia	134	166	*150	*160	280	330	*285	*310
Ecuador	*83	*81	*70	...	*119	*160	*135	...
Peru	47	66	...	...	161	277	...	...
Total	*2 350*	*2 630*	*2 920*	...	*4 060*	*4 440*	*4 760*	...
ASIA								
Associated States of Cambodia	[3]1 058	1 166	1 205	1 185	[3]1 260	1 471	1 503	815
Laos	[3]850	800	...	...	[3]565	500	...	...
Viet-Nam	[3,4]1 650	1 924	1 870	2 136	[3,4]2 210	2 633	2 463	2 562
British Borneo	*228	...	...	...	167	...	...	...
Burma[5]	3 616	4 000	4 044	3 948	5 038	5 841	5 616	5 908
Ceylon	392	400	419	*470	...	494	572	...
China	*18 700	*19 200	*19 400	...	*46 600	*47 800	*48 300	...
Taiwan (Formosa)	745	786	778	*805	1 536	1 953	2 042	2 164
India	30 221	30 035	31 017	30 118	33 539	34 283	41 268	36 894
Indonesia: Java and Madura	[3]3 615	3 884	6 387	...	[3]5 582	6 239	10 820	[7]7 140
Other islands	[2]2 084	2 233		...	[3]3 443	3 723		...
Iran	246	300	...	...	460	*420	*500	525
Iraq	243	75	95	120	278	127	163	180
Japan	2 968	3 004	2 982	3 038	11 995	12 404	10 298	11 392
Korea, South	*1 055	1 170	1 069	*1 110	*3 061	2 875	3 516	...
Malaya, Federation of	353	334	333	360	637	711	658	*700
Pakistan	8 865	9 314	9 928	9 630	12 580	12 416	13 946	*13 400
Philippines	2 223	2 456	2 920	2 626	2 620	3 144	3 182	3 055
Thailand	5 063	5 130	5 931	4 460	6 767	6 602	8 239	5 800
Total	*86 200*	*88 300*	*91 800*	*89 000*	*141 600*	*146 800*	*156 900*	*149 000*
AFRICA								
Belgian Congo	146	163	164	...	148	170	177	...
Egypt	306	157	178	250	1 239	517	652	1 118
French West Africa	760	821	790	...	491	577	550	...
Gambia	23	...	...	...	20	...	...	...
Gold Coast and Br. Togoland	[2]18	20	...	...	[2]18	23	...	...
Madagascar	584	675	697	...	769	1 021	1 025	...
Sierra Leone	320	320	290	...	245	245	220	...
Tanganyika	48	58	57	...	63	62	44	...
Zanzibar and Pemba	9	5	8	...	13	5	14	...
Total	*2 860*	*2 800*	*2 800*	...	*3 610*	*3 200*	*3 300*	...
OCEANIA, *Total*	*30*	*30*	*30*	*30*	*90*	*100*	*100*	*100*
WORLD TOTAL (excl. U.S.S.R.)	**92 800**	**95 400**	**99 300**	**96 700**	**152 800**	**159 100**	**169 900**	**162 600**

[1]1954, preliminary. — [2]1948 and 1949. — [3]1948. — [4]1949 and 1950. — [5]1950. — [6]Excludes Putao, Chin Hills, Shan States, and Karenni. — [7] Irrigated paddy and upland paddy on irrigated fields only. — [8]1948 and 1950.

[1]1954, chiffres préliminaires. — [2]1948 et 1949. — [3]1948. — [4]1949 et 1950. —[5] 1950. — [6]A l'exclusion de Putao, de Chin Hills, des Etats Chans et de Karenni. — [7]Riz irrigué et riz de montagne en culture irriguée seulement. — [8]1948 et 1950.

Table 6. - Maize : Area and production, 1948-50, 1952, 1953, and 1954[1]

Tableau 6. - Maïs : Superficie et production, 1948-50, 1952, 1953 et 1954[1]

Country / Pays	Area - Superficie				Production			
	1948-50	1952	1953	1954	1948-50	1952	1953	1954
	1 000 hectares				1 000 metric tons			
EUROPE								
Austria	58	60	58	58	113	122	151	149
Czechoslovakia : Grown alone	[2]114	...	...	...	[2]239	...	...	...
With other crops	[2]31	...	...	...	[2]55	...	...	...
France	308	349	375	405	353	485	803	871
Greece	235	255	269	262	215	230	309	255
Hungary	[3]1 327	...	...	...	[3]2 862	...	...	...
Italy	1 241	1 273	1 272	1 274	2 128	2 396	3 213	2 954
Portugal	500	488	475	486	360	455	350	387
Spain	370	340	365	355	449	647	707	691
Yugoslavia	2 269	2 286	2 404	2 460	3 286	1 470	3 831	3 004
Total	*10 700*	*11 400*	*11 500*	*11 500*	*15 100*	*12 000*	*16 600*	*14 500*
N. and CENT. AMERICA								
Canada	112	137	146	169	338	501	530	567
Cuba	...	...	...	...	237	210	251	...
Dominican Republic	[4]67	65	65	...	[4]76	88	82	96
El Salvador	[5]187	203	185	...	[5]229	181	181	...
Guatemala	[5]521	478	568	...	[4]420	433	413	...
Honduras	186	291	304	...	171	182	191	...
Mexico	3 947	4 236	4 875	...	2 942	3 202	3 769	4 200
Nicaragua	96	122	136	...	84	123	139	...
United States[6]	34 020	32 819	32 620	32 324	83 836	83 300	81 092	75 305
Total	*39 650*	*38 850*	*39 500*	*39 800*	*88 600*	*88 500*	*86 900*	*81 400*
SOUTH AMERICA								
Argentina	1 564	2 356	2 414	[7] [8]3 056	2 319	3 550	4 450	[8]3 500
Brazil	4 650	5 120	5 469	...	5 897	5 984	7 071	...
Chile	49	48	52	...	65	66	97	...
Colombia	681	844	...	...	665	928	...	...
Peru	249	283	...	...	399	458	...	...
Uruguay	210	[7]301	[7]294	...	151	208	237	...
Venezuela	337	270	277	...	311	343	335	...
Total	*8 100*	*9 500*	*9 900*	...	*10 200*	*11 900*	*13 900*	...
ASIA								
China : 22 provinces	[8]4 966	[8]4 940	...	...	[8]6 843	[8]6 600	...	...
Manchuria	[8] [3]3 380	[8]3 100	...	...	[8] [4]4 230	[8]4 190	...	...
India	3 277	3 600	3 788	3 774	1 960	2 868	3 011	2 991
Indonesia								
Java and Madura	[1]1 640	1 794	1 500	...	[1]1 055	1 204	1 560	...
Other islands	[5]391	438	419	...	[5]516	433		
Japan[9]	39	41	47	46	51	71	66	56
Pakistan	391	396	432	432	394	354	444	448
Philippines	935	998	1 120	1 187	667	710	781	819
Turkey	576	642	621	720	683	837	759	914
Total	*16 000*	*16 400*	*16 400*	...	*16 800*	*17 700*	*18 100*	...
AFRICA								
Egypt	630	716	847	800	1 322	1 506	1 853	1 752
French Morocco	524	482	508	520	324	290	296	226
French West Africa	471	858	...	...	293	492	...	...
Kenya	[2]382	[10]57	[10]67	...	[5]574	[10]84	[10]100	...
Madagascar	81	79	...	...	67	71	...	...
Tanganyika	[5]230	...	...	...	[5]150	...	...	...
Union of South Africa	[10]2 873	[7, 10]3 262	[7, 10]3 548	[7, 10]3 440	2 446	3 160	3 525	[8]3 200
Total	*8 100*	*8 900*	*9 300*	...	*7 100*	*8 200*	*9 000*	...
OCEANIA								
Australia	74	70	72	70	135	126	129	110
Total	*80*	*70*	*80*	*70*	*150*	*140*	*140*	*120*
WORLD TOTAL (excl. U.S.S.R.)	**82 600**	**85 100**	**86 700**	...	**138 000**	**138 400**	**144 600**	**135 500**

[1]1954, preliminary. — [2]1948 and 1949. — [3]1948. — [4]1949 and 1950. — [5]1948 and 1950. — [6]Includes estimates of grain equivalent of maize used for silage or fodder and maize hogged off or grazed. — [7]Area sown. — [8]1950. — [9]Excluding maize harvested green. — [10]On farms and estates.

[1]1954, chiffres préliminaires. — [2]1948 et 1949. — [3]1948. — [4]1949 et 1950. — [5]1948 et 1950. — [6]Y compris une estimation en équivalent de grain pour le maïs ensilé, le maïs fourrager et le maïs brouté sur pied. — [7]Superficie ensemencée. — [8]1950. — [9]Non compris le maïs récolté vert. — [10]Dans les petites exploitations et grands domaines.

Table 7. - Citrus fruit : Production, 1948-50, 1952, 1953, and 1954[1]

Tableau 7. - Agrumes : Production, 1948-50, 1952, 1953 et 1954[1]

Country — Pays	Oranges, tangerines, and clementines — Oranges, mandarines et clémentines				Grapefruit — Pamplemousses				Lemons, limes, and other citrus fruit — Citrons, limes et autres agrumes			
	1948-50	1952	1953	1954	1948-50	1952	1953	1954	1948-50	1952	1953	1954
	Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques											
EUROPE												
Greece	83	122	134	153	—	—	—	—	30	37	42	41
Italy	504	641	675	586	—	—	—	—	310	318	336	[2]276
Portugal	69	77	...	...	—	—	—	—	8	8	...	...
Spain	821	1 370	1 031	1 110	1	1	2	...	46	65	49	...
Total	*1 480*	*2 210*	*1 910*	*1 920*	—	—	—	—	*390*	*430*	*440*	*400*
N. and CENT. AMERICA												
British West Indies												
Dominica	—	—	—	...	—	—	—	...	[2]*8	7	—	...
Jamaica	58	49	64	...	22	15	22	...	5	7	8	...
Trinidad and Tobago	2	*5	*3	...	8	*25	*15	...	5	...	...	...
Cuba	*43	*56	*56	...	*6	*7	*7	...	—	—	—	—
Dominican Republic	[4]17	[4]16	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guatemala	[5]25	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	...	...	...	...
Mexico	[4]455	[4]534	[4]557	[4]560	—	—	—	—	[2]66	[2]74	[2]78	[2]77
Panama	[5]30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerto Rico	28	17	26	...	19	19	...	...	1	...	...	...
United States	4 300	4 829	5 147	5 356	1 520	1 360	1 720	1 508	424	463	591	508
Total	*4 970*	*5 580*	*5 950*	*6 150*	*1 580*	*1 430*	*1 780*	*1 570*	*510*	*560*	*6 808*	*600*
SOUTH AMERICA												
Argentina	367	379	409	...	6	10	11	...	[2]56	[2]53	[2]50	...
Bolivia	*100	*140	...	...	—	—	—	—	[6]*40	...	...	...
Brazil	[4]1 211	1 348	1 378	...	—	—	—	—	...	16	17	...
Chile	*28	*35	*36	...	—	—	—	—	[2]*44	[2]*28	[2]*30	...
Ecuador	39	41	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paraguay	272	203	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
Peru	286	350	...	...	3	5	...	...	54	60	...	...
Surinam	[5]8	[4]10	[4]8	..	4	2	2	...	1	1	1	...
Uruguay	63	47	...	...	—	—	—	—	9	6	...	...
Venezuela	[7]60	60	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	*2 520*	*2 610*	*2 660*	...	*20*	*20*	*20*	...	*240*	*200*	*200*	...
ASIA												
China												
Taiwan (Formosa)	21	20	22	...	6	7	7	...	[6]1	—	—	...
Cyprus	21	26	30	...	6	7	7	...	4	5	5	..
Iran	*42	*45	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Israel	223	285	413	395	39	56	64	62	5	11	12	13
Japan	380	580	399	565	—	—	—	—	[5,]*22	[2]*25	[2]*20	[2]*24
Lebanon	44	60	...	...	—	—	—	—	20	35	...	...
Philippines	11	8	...	...	[5]5	18	*18	...	...	...	...	...
Syria	2	3	3	...	—	—	—	—	[5]1	—	—	...
Turkey	49	101	*90	*111	—	—	—	—	10	18	*16	*21
Total	*1 310*	*1 640*	*1 580*	*1 740*	*70*	*100*	*110*	*100*	*60*	*90*	*80*	*90*
AFRICA												
Algeria	230	246	327	*318	1	2	3	*4	6	9	11	*10
Egypt	224	281	273	249	—	—	—	—	40	42	36	*43
French Morocco	145	210	173	*216	2	5	7	*11	4	5	5	*7
Southern Rhodesia[8]	8	9	10	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tunisia	25	24	45	*32	—	—	—	—	6	8	10	*7
Union of South Africa	198	186	221	...	17	11	16	...	[2]5	[2]4	[2]4	...
Total	*910*	*1 040*	*1 130*	*1 100*	*20*	*20*	*30*	*30*	*70*	*70*	*70*	*80*
OCEANIA												
Australia	131	111	140	[4]87	5	5	5	4	17	15	16	16
New Zealand	—	—	—	...	2	3	3	...	2	2	2	...
Total	*130*	*110*	*140*	*100*	*10*	*10*	*10*	*10*	*20*	*20*	*20*	*20*
WORLD TOTAL	**11 300**	**13 200**	**13 400**	**13 700**	**1 700**	**1 600**	**1 900**	**1 700**	**1 300**	**1 400**	**1 500**	**1 400**

[1]1954, preliminary. — [2]Lemons only. — [3]Limes only. — [4]Oranges only. — [5]1950. — [6]1948. — [7]All citrus fruit. — [8]Includes grapefruit — [9]On farms and estates.

[1]1954, chiffres préliminaires. — [2] Citrons seulement. — [3] Limes seulement. — [4]Oranges seulement. — [5]1950. — [6]1948. — [7]Tous les agrumes. — [8]Y compris les pamplemousses. — [9]Dans les petites exploitations et grands domaines.

Table 8. - Milk : Production, 1948-50, 1951, 1952, 1953, and 1954[1]

Tableau 8. - Lait : Production 1948-50, 1951, 1952, 1953 et 1954[1]

Country — Pays	1948-50	1951	1952	1953	1954
	Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques				
EUROPE					
Austria[2]	1 795	2 296	2 311	2 424	2 539
Belgium	2 957	3 280	3 344	3 535	...
Denmark	4 781	5 233	4 998	5 378	5 397
Finland	2 185	2 710	2 770	2 850	*3 156
France[3]	13 633	16 500	15 500	17 500	18 600
Germany : Eastern[3]	2 591	4 042	4 793	...	...
Western[3]	11 310	15 171	15 813	16 740	17 054
Iceland	73	79	79	79	...
Ireland, Rep. of	2 270	2 274	2 240	2 418	2 505
Italy[3,4]	4 801	*5 454	5 267	5 379	...
Luxembourg	156	173	172	176	182
Netherlands	5 237	5 667	5 592	5 835	5 863
Norway	1 509	1 632	1 613	1 620	*1 670
Portugal	130	150	173	169	...
Spain	...	2 235	2 011	2 077	*2 228
Sweden	4 648	4 773	4 480	4 478	*4 511
Switzerland	2 378	2 636	2 648	2 693	*2 768
United Kingdom	9 802	10 039	10 156	10 731	*10 907
Yugoslavia[5]	*1 455	...	1 288	1 508	...
Total	*84 900*	*99 700*	*99 700*	*104 800*	*106 000*
N. and CENT. AMERICA					
Canada	7 401	6 952	7 145	7 468	7 666
Mexico	[1] 1 539	...	...	...	...
United States	52 613	52 318	52 434	55 088	56 110
Total	*63 100*	*62 600*	*62 900*	*66 200*	*67 300*
SOUTH AMERICA					
Argentina	3 956	4 052	4 493	4 856	...
Brazil	[4] 4 680	...	...	...	...
Chile[7]	712	704	760	...	...
Colombia	[4] 1 740	1 949	...	1 828	...
Peru	322	321	345	387	...
Uruguay	401	498	546	566	...
Total	*12 900*	*13 300*	*14 000*	*14 600*	...
ASIA					
Ceylon[4]	[6]*106	127	141	144	...
India[4]	[2] 21 065	18 021	...	...	...
Iraq[4]	[6]482	...	...	...	...
Japan	274	434	579	706	...
Pakistan[4]	5 123	5 126	5 441	...	...
Syria	[2]211	126	*136	*150	...
Turkey[4]	1 560	1 795	1 854	...	...
Total	*31 400*	*31 100*	*31 600*	*31 800*	...
AFRICA					
Egypt[4]	[6] 1 213	1 027	880	...	...
French Morocco	[2]243	268	386	379	...
Kenya[10,11]	110	134	133	150	...
Southern Rhodesia[11]	41	46	49	52	...
South West Africa	127	147	118	106	...
Spanish Morocco	...	74	77	79	...
Tanganyika	97	131	134	135	...
Union of South Africa	1 720	1 907	1 883	2 019	...
Total	*8 100*	*8 300*	*8 300*	*8 600*	...
OCEANIA					
Australia[10]	5 678	5 623	4 927	5 710	5 579
Fiji	24	25	25	25	25
Hawaii	32	38	37	39	40
New Zealand[10]	4 533	5 007	5 054	5 342	...
Total	*10 300*	*10 700*	*10 000*	*11 100*	...
WORLD TOTAL (excl. U.S.S.R.)	**210 700**	**225 700**	**226 500**	**237 100**	...

NOTE : Excluding milk sucked by, but including milk fed to, young animals. In making comparisons between countries, definitions should be taken into careful consideration. For individual countries production refers to cow milk unless otherwise specified. Continental and world totals refer to cow and buffalo milk. Estimates for non-reporting countries and for countries where the reported data are known to be incomplete have been based on numbers of milking or total cattle and buffaloes where available, on reported or assumed milk yields, known conditions in neighboring countries, and pertinent information of a non-statistical nature.

[1]1954, preliminary. — [2]Including milk fed and milk sucked by young animals. — [3]Excluding milk fed to young animals. — [4]Including buffalo milk. — [5]1950. — [6]1948. — [7]12-month period beginning 31 March of year stated. — [8]1948 and 1950. — [9]1949 and 1950. — [10]12-month period ending 30 June of year stated. — [11]Production on farms and estates.

NOTE : Non compris le lait tété au pis par les jeunes animaux, mais y compris le lait donné à ces derniers. En procédant à des comparaisons entre pays, il y a lieu de bien tenir compte des définitions. Les chiffres pour les pays représentent la production de lait de vache, sauf indication contraire. Les totaux continentaux et mondiaux représentent la production de lait de vache et de bufflonne. Les estimations pour les pays n'ayant pas fait rapport et pour ceux dont on sait que les données sont incomplètes ont été basées soit sur le nombre d'animaux en lactation, soit sur le nombre total de bovins et de buffles, lorsqu'on disposait de ces données, soit sur les rendements en lait indiqués ou présumés, sur les conditions existant dans les pays voisins, enfin sur tout autre renseignement pertinent, même s'il n'était pas de nature statistique.

[1]1954, chiffres préliminaires. — [2]Y compris le lait donné aux jeunes animaux ou tétés par ceux-ci. — [3]Non compris le lait donné aux jeunes animaux. — [4]Y compris le lait de bufflonne. — [5]1950. — [6]1948. — [7]Période de 12 mois commençant le 31 mars de l'année indiquée. — [8]1948 et 1950. — [9]1949 et 1950. — [10]Période de 12 mois finissant le 30 juin de l'année indiquée. — [11]Dans les petites exploitations et grands domaines.

Table 9. - Butter : Production, 1948-50, 1951, 1952, 1953, and 1954

Tableau 9. - Beurre : Production, 1948-50, 1951, 1952, 1953 et 1954

Country — Pays	Type of production	1948-50	1951	1952	1953	1954
		Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques				
EUROPE						
Austria	Total	24	25	29	30	*33
Belgium	Total	67	72	74	83	87
Czechoslovakia	Factory	[1]26	...	...	...	...
Denmark	Total	152	168	154	173	180
Finland	Total	45	54	59	63	*68
France	Total	198	275	234	275	305
Germany	Total	[1]276	...	...	...	...
Eastern	Total	([1]59)	...	...	...	...
Western	Total	(235)	296	303	322	339
Greece[2]	Total	4	6	5	7	...
Ireland, Rep. of	Total	54	50	50	54	59
Italy	Total	55	60	60	61	64
Luxembourg	Total	3	4	4	4	...
Netherlands	Total	83	84	74	83	82
Norway	Total	21	17	16	18	*16
Portugal	Factory	1	2	2	3	...
Sweden	Total	102	109	96	100	*95
Switzerland	Total	16	25	22	24	30
United Kingdom	Total	19	14	15	20	...
	Factory	(11)	(6)	(7)	(11)	23
N. and CENT. AMERICA						
Canada	Total	151	130	139	148	152
Cuba	Factory	[1]1	...	...	*2	...
Honduras[3]	Total	3	2	3	4	...
United States	Total	733	659	643	739	753
SOUTH AMERICA						
Argentina	Factory	42	43	46	58	63
Brazil[4]	Factory	[4]22	20	26	25	27
Chile	Total	[5]1	[6]7	...	...	...
Peru	Total	2	2	2	2	...
Uruguay	Total	2	3	4	4	...
Venezuela	Factory	2	1	1	2	*2
ASIA						
India	Total	...	...	[7]514	...	...
Iran[8]	Total	[8]40	40	...	...	...
Iraq	Total	[8]24	...	...	...	...
Israel	Total	1	[9]1	[9]1	[9]1	...
Japan	Factory	2	3	4	5	...
Syria[8]	Factory	[10]6	6	7	12	...
AFRICA						
Eritrea	Total	5	4	2	2	...
Kenya [2,11]	Total	3	4	4	4	...
Southern Rhodesia[11]	Total	1	—	—	—	—
South West Africa	Total	5	5	4	4	5
Union of South Africa	Total	28	34	32	35	37
OCEANIA						
Australia[8]	Total	170	167	137	170	163
New Zealand[8]	Total	168	187	197	206	189

[1]1948 and 1949. — [2]Made of milk from cows, buffaloes, ewes, and goats. — [3]12-month period ending 30 June of year stated. — [4]Government inspected only. — [5]1948. — [6]Factory production. — [7]Mainly ghee ; based on 1951 livestock census. — [8]1949 and 1950. — [9]12-month period ending 30 September of year stated. — [10]1950. — [11]Production on farms and estates.

[1]1948 et 1949. — [2]Fabriqué avec du lait de vache, de bufflonne, de brebis et de chèvre. — [3]Période de 12 mois finissant le 30 juin de l'année indiquée. — [4]Beurre soumis à l'inspection gouvernementale. — [5]1948. — [6]Production industrielle. — [7]Principalement le ghee ; basé sur le recensement du cheptel de 1951. — [8]1949 et 1950. — [9]Période de 12 mois finissant le 30 septembre de l'année indiquée. — [10]1950. — [11]Production dans les petites exploitations et grands domaines.

Table 10. - Wheat and wheat flour : (wheat equivalent) : Reported destination of exports from major exporting countries

Tableau 10. - Froment et farine de froment (en équivalent de froment) : Destinations déclarées des exportations des principaux pays exportateurs

Country — Pays	1951	1952	1953	1954	1953		1954		1955	
	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I	II	I	II	I	II
	Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques									
EXPORTING COUNTRIES										
Argentina	2 450	68	2 512	2 901	25	55	179	228	352	315
Australia	3 490	2 263	2 730	2 069	193	155	143	117	192	[1]234
Canada[2]	7 871	10 589	9 205	6 851	611	461	484	372	473	403
United States[3]	12 862	11 166	7 405	6 246	948	797	332	445	665	760
TOTAL[4]	**26 673**	**24 086**	**21 852**	**18 067**	**1 777**	**1 468**	**1 138**	**1 162**	**1 683**	**1 712**
IMPORTING COUNTRIES										
EUROPE										
Austria	313	268	252	98	29	25	—	—	—	—
Belgium	1 025	925	582	674	19	19	37	58	63	51
Denmark	63	81	59	90	—	—	1	4	7	3
Finland	38	42	—	20	—	—	—	—	6	3
France	201	531	19	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Germany, Western	2 599	1 781	1 539	2 151	147	104	182	192	131	97
Greece	619	364	151	231	25	16	2	17	35	100
Iceland	4	9	8	6	1	1	1	1	—	—
Ireland, Rep. of	317	280	210	87	28	26	—	—	16	4
Italy	1 656	1 093	965	128	126	24	2	—	78	62
Malta	74	71	52	50	10	—	9	—	8	—
Netherlands	952	847	712	823	43	40	64	74	35	118
Norway	307	254	222	226	13	22	20	22	26	33
Poland	—	—	—	61	—	—	—	—	38	20
Portugal	152	118	91	48	19	18	4	1	—	—
Spain	164	73	375	441	12	—	71	52	—	—
Sweden	195	154	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Switzerland	386	333	304	312	10	—	37	21	35	23
Trieste	55	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
United Kingdom	4 823	4 487	4 504	3 688	342	314	202	217	367	258
Yugoslavia	107	399	551	828	66	52	—	11	162	212
Others	20	18	35	[5]55	6	—	—	1	16	13
Total	*14 070*	*12 146*	*10 652*	*10 020*	*896*	*661*	*632*	*671*	*1 023*	*997*
N. and CENT. AMERICA										
British West Indies	191	230	182	223	18	13	18	17	14	13
Cuba	215	213	192	200	17	15	18	19	16	11
Mexico	382	474	244	71	18	24	14	31	—	—
United States[3]	823	752	196	140	33	23	11	8	5	7
Others	260	267	271	256	20	18	24	16	23	26
Total	*1 871*	*1 936*	*1 085*	*890*	*106*	*93*	*85*	*91*	*58*	*57*
SOUTH AMERICA										
Bolivia	57	86	94	97	13	9	10	9	3	4
Brazil	1 304	1 239	1 460	1 113	101	88	56	25	61	64
Chile	241	200	91	248	—	—	4	1	24	21
Colombia	58	50	49	87	1	2	3	1	6	3
Paraguay	53	46	44	50	4	6	2	—	1	4
Peru	204	252	264	219	11	17	14	5	10	10
Venezuela	177	169	190	200	17	15	20	12	21	16
Others	91	[1]304	93	108	3	10	6	11	6	3
Total	*2 185*	*2 346*	*2 285*	*2 122*	*150*	*147*	*115*	*64*	*132*	*125*

For notes, see end of table.

Pour les notes, voir fin du tableau.

Table 10. - Wheat and wheat flour (wheat equivalent) : Reported destination of exports from major exporting countries (concluded)

Tableau 10. - Froment et farine de froment (en équivalent de froment) : Destinations déclarées des exportations des principaux pays exportateurs (fin)

Country / Pays	1951	1952	1953	1954	1953		1954		1955	
	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I	II	I	II	I	II
	Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques									
IMPORTING COUNTRIES										
ASIA										
Burma	4	30	26	33	2	3	2	—	3	1
Ceylon	311	276	368	236	40	15	24	21	17	18
China	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hong Kong	59	66	50	61	5	4	4	3	5	7
India	3 322	2 251	1 578	345	165	236	9	—	39	103
Indonesia	188	198	180	147	12	2	19	17	12	10
Iraq and Iran	16	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14
Japan	1 649	1 640	1 867	2 088	40	58	114	173	145	171
Korea	34	89	166	103	9	13	—	6	—	—
Malaya and Singapore	226	192	199	209	22	20	11	17	33	20
Pakistan	—	191	1 136	37	96	67	6	2	—	—
Philippines	246	252	247	251	19	17	20	16	18	32
Syria and Lebanon	225	142	105	32	13	12	1	2	9	27
Others	432	478	533	623	69	40	34	16	92	65
Total	*6 712*	*5 814*	*6 455*	*4 177*	*492*	*487*	*244*	*273*	*373*	*468*
AFRICA										
Egypt	872	745	471	53	65	34	3	—	—	—
French Africa	219	208	21	9	4	2	—	1	—	—
Mauritius	35	32	32	27	—	13	—	2	—	5
Portuguese Africa	28	31	31	28	6	4	1	6	2	4
Southern Rhodesia	50	34	55	34	4	—	—	5	14	9
Union of South Africa	154	215	250	117	15	5	10	20	23	10
Others	114	185	215	301	8	14	11	14	18	17
Total	*1 472*	*1 450*	*1 075*	*569*	*102*	*72*	*25*	*48*	*57*	*45*
OCEANIA										
New Zealand	157	241	200	219	13	3	33	13	23	13
Others	16	18	28	33	1	1	4	2	—	6
Total	*173*	*259*	*228*	*252*	*14*	*4*	*37*	*15*	*23*	*19*
UNSPECIFIED	190	135	72	37	17	4	—	—	17	1
TOTAL	**26 673**	**24 086**	**21 852**	**18 067**	**1 777**	**1 468**	**1 138**	**1 162**	**1 683**	**1 712**

NOTE : The following extraction rates have been used in converting flour to wheat equivalent : Argentina and Australia, 70% ; Canada, 72.6% ; United States, 71.5%.

[1]Shipments, 1-26 February. — [2]Until 1954, overseas clearances according to the Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada ; thereafter, official export data. — [3]Figures include exports under the various United States foreign aid programs and exclude shipments to territories and possessions as well as exports of flour made from Canadian wheat imported for milling in bond. — [4]Represents approximately 90% of world exports. — [5]Argentina exported to Hungary 17 thousand metric tons, and to Czechoslovakia, 16 thousand metric tons. — [6]Figures exclude Canadian wheat imported in bond. — [7]Argentine imports from the United States were 208 thousand metric tons during July-December 1952.

NOTE : Les taux de blutage suivants ont été utilisés pour convertir la farine en équivalent de blé : Argentine et Australie, 70% ; Canada, 72,6% ; Etats-Unis, 71,5%.

[1]Expéditions du 1er au 26 février. — [2]Jusqu'en 1954, déclarations en douane d'après le « Board of Grain Commissioners » du Canada ; ensuite, données officielles d'exportation. — [3]Les chiffres comprennent les exportations au titre des programmes d'aide à l'étranger du gouvernement des Etats-Unis, mais ne comprennent pas les expéditions à destination des possessions et territoires américains, ni les expéditions de farine obtenue du blé canadien importé et moulu en franchise. — [4]Représente environ 90% des exportations mondiales. — [5]L'Argentine a exporté 17 mille tonnes à la Hongrie et 16 mille tonnes à la Tchécoslovaquie. — [6]Les chiffres ne comprennent pas le blé canadien importé en franchise. — [7]Les importations de l'Argentine en provenance des Etats-Unis étaient de 208 mille tonnes pendant la période juillet-décembre 1952.

Table 11. - Rice (milled rice equivalent) : Reported destination of exports from major exporting countries

Tableau 11. - Riz (en équivalent de riz usiné) : Destinations déclarées des exportations des principaux pays exportateurs.

Country — Pays	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1953		1954		1955	
	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I	II	I	II	I	II
	Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques										
EXPORTING COUNTRIES											
Associated States of Cambodia, Laos, Viet-Nam	115	333	230	197	[1]352	16	14	41	27	[1]12	[1]16
Australia	35	28	22	34	29	3	1	4	2	2	...
Brazil	95	165	172	3	—	1	2	—	—	—	...
British Guiana	30	31	28	40	31	3	3	2	2	3	3
Burma	1 198	1 268	1 261	970	1 460	52	39	70	68	149	136
Ecuador	62	7	57	33	6	—	—	—	1	—	—
Egypt	178	313	16	1	46	—	—	—	—	12	8
Italy	230	232	275	243	167	6	38	17	24	9	19
Mexico	28	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
Pakistan	—	206	14	88	...	14	17	—	—	—	...
Thailand	1 508	1 612	1 413	1 342	1 009	96	85	64	74	45	114
United States[2]	492	491	791	696	554	91	37	86	91	19	11
Others[3]	20	168	198	275	217	26	15	11	22	...	...
TOTAL[4]	**3 991**	**4 855**	**4 479**	**3 922**	**3 871**	**308**	**251**	**295**	**311**	**251**	**307**
IMPORTING COUNTRIES											
EUROPE, *Total*	*542*	*405*	*267*	*220*	*269*	*11*	*38*	*20*	*23*	*16*	*25*
N. and CENT. AMERICA											
British West Indies	40	35	40	45	34	3	3	2	2	3	3
Canada	31	24	27	30	28	2	3	2	3	6	1
Cuba	307	252	217	250	185	26	14	19	14	10	8
Others	11	8	39	6	8	1	—	—	—	—	—
Total	*389*	*319*	*323*	*331*	*255*	*32*	*20*	*23*	*19*	*19*	*12*
SOUTH AMERICA, *Total*	*70*	*120*	*38*	*50*	*30*	—	—	*2*	*4*	*2*	—
ASIA											
British Borneo	28	38	35	26	36	2	4	—	6	2	3
Ceylon	452	413	358	410	380	25	21	24	25	—	2
China	85	20	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hong Kong	164	209	208	304	122	38	25	4	7	12	23
India	336	783	704	221	560	7	7	—	—	—	—
Indonesia	333	500	630	330	249	63	39	48	47	—	—
Japan	614	784	856	1 003	1 006	56	31	127	134	3	34
Jordan	10	3	1	—	6	—	—	—	1	—	—
Malaya and Singapore	496	511	529	538	301	52	45	24	23	22	49
Philippines	7	111	63	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	—
Portuguese India	19	6	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Syria and Lebanon	22	15	11	7	26	—	1	2	1	6	3
Korea and Ryukyu	30	116	158	250	41	12	6	—	—	—	2
Others	123	194	87	67	205	9	4	4	4	[5]150	[5]138
Total	*2 719*	*3 703*	*3 662*	*3 156*	*2 948*	*264*	*183*	*233*	*248*	*195*	*118*
AFRICA											
French territories	93	135	61	63	78	—	3	4	7	9	10
Liberia	—	3	3	2	7	—	2	—	—	1	1
Mauritius	30	21	24	48	30	—	—	—	—	—	1
Union of South Africa	2	—	22	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	2
Total	*125*	*159*	*110*	*118*	*116*	—	*5*	*4*	*7*	*10*	*14*
UNSPECIFIED	146	149	9	47	[6]253	1	5	12	10	9	2
TOTAL	**3 991**	**4 855**	**4 479**	**3 922**	**3 871**	**308**	**251**	**295**	**311**	**251**	**307**

NOTE : Paddy is expressed in terms of milled rice at the conventional rate of 65%.

[1] Unofficial estimate. — [2]Figures include exports under the various United States foreign aid programs and exclude shipments to territories and possessions. — [3]Incomplete, representing mainly estimates of China's export (excluding Formosa). — [4]Represents about 98% of exports of domestic rice from surplus-producing countries for 1950 and 1951 and 92% for 1952 and 1953. — [5]Of which 149 and 136 thousand metric tons represent Burma's exports for January and February 1955 for which no details as regards countries of destination are available. — [6]Of which 73 thousand metric tons are exports of the Associated States of Cambodia, Laos, and Viet-Nam for November and December for which no details as regards countries of destination are available.

NOTE : Paddy exprimé en équivalent de riz usiné au taux de conversion conventionnel de 65%.

[1]Estimation non officielle. — [2]Y compris les expéditions au titre des programmes d'aide à l'étranger du gouvernement des Etats-Unis, mais non compris les expéditions vers les possessions et territoires américains. — [3]Données incomplètes, représentant surtout des estimations des exportations de la Chine (non compris Formose). — [4]Représente environ 98% des exportations de riz indigène des pays à production excédentaire pour 1950 et 1951 et 92% pour 1952 et 1953, — [5]Dont 149 et 136 mille tonnes métriques représentent les exportations de la Birmanie en janvier et février 1955 et pour lesquelles on ne dispose pas de renseignements quant aux pays destinataires. — [6]Dont 73 mille tonnes métriques représentent les exportations des Etats associés du Cambodge, Laos et Viet-Nam durant novembre et décembre et pour lesquelles on ne dispose pas de renseignements quant aux pays destinataires.

Table 12. - Maize : Trade by quarters, 1951-54

Tableau 12. - Maïs : Commerce par trimestre, 1951-54

Country — Pays	1951	1952	1953	1954	1952		1953				1954			
	Quarterly averages — Moyennes trimestrielles				VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII
	Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques													
EXPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
Yugoslavia	32.3	119.1	14.2	31.1	13.5	—	—	—	—	55 8	46.3	69.1	9.0	—
N. and CENT. AMERICA														
United States[1]	635.7	632.1	834.5	486.2	297.2	1 154.1	829.2	838.6	721 6	948.6	571.4	514.8	396.3	462.3
SOUTH AMERICA														
Argentina	74.5	163.1	271.0	523.6	159.0	143.5	167.3	169.9	400.4	346.3	234.6	330.3	716.8	*812.8
Brazil	73.8	7.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	*148.3*	*170.2*	*271.0*	*523.6*	*159.0*	*143.5*	*167.3*	*169.9*	*400.4*	*346.3*	*234.6*	*330.3*	*716.8*	*812.8*
ASIA														
Associated States of Cambodia, Laos, Viet-Nam	16.3	7.3	6.8	...	6.8	16.9	0.4	—	0.1	26 6	7.4	5.0	13.3	...
AFRICA														
Angola	34.2	22.8	19.3	24.5	28.7	11.9	17.3	13.6	33.8	12.7	17.8	20.7	29.5	30.0
Kenya	5.1	17.3	2.7	11.6	10.7	13.5	10.0	0.9	—	—	0.2	14.4	10 5	21.5
Union of South Africa	42.2	11.0	5.7	130 0	6.5	0 9	0.2	3.8	15 3	3 4	84 6	225.1	102.2	108.3
Total	*81.5*	*51.1*	*27.7*	*166.1*	*45.9*	*26.3*	*27.5*	*18.3*	*49.1*	*16.1*	*102.6*	*260 2*	*142.2*	*159.8*
OCEANIA														
Australia	*1.2	2.7	6.3	0.7	0.3	7.3	9.7	2.6	9.1	3.7	—	—	—	3.0
WORLD TOTAL	**1 125**	**1 150**	**1 285**	**1 325**	**600**	**1 400**	**1 150**	**1 150**	**1 200**	**1 550**	**1 050**	**1 250**	**1 400**	**1 600**
IMPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
Austria	69.1	87.6	71.3	48.2	81.6	65.6	104.2	87.7	19.5	74 0	22.5	31.6	41 8	97.0
Belgium-Luxembourg	88.8	94.6	104.3	104.5	80.7	139.4	84.0	108.7	98.9	125.8	88 0	91.2	116 6	122.1
Denmark	11.2	6.0	6.0	7.1	0.1	17.4	19.2	0.1	2.8	1.8	11.0	5 3	2 5	9.6
France	142.5	120.5	101.0	82.9	94.4	90.0	148.7	105.3	64.1	86.1	80.9	83.0	66.9	100.9
Germany, Western	71.4	106.0	90.9	186.4	3.7	36.3	167.9	55.6	35.2	104.9	153 2	205.3	93 2	294.0
Ireland, Rep. of	50.8	17.5	49.1	43.3	5.9	44.7	49.5	41.0	52.5	53 4	34.7	29 3	37 8	71.4
Italy	43.8	1.3	63.6	20.7	0.4	0.6	31.1	46.8	113.6	62.5	25.0	17.2	7 8	32.8
Netherlands	86.0	88.3	107.8	139.0	40.7	63.7	178.2	42.2	83.2	127.7	121.9	101.4	173.0	159.6
Norway	13.3	23.4	26.5	12.4	—	32.2	45.9	33.8	—	26.2	20.1	3.4	13 0	13.2
Portugal	15.3	15.6	10.7	17.3	18.4	16.9	6.6	5.0	19.6	11.7	20 0	19.6	16 1	13.4
Sweden	22.3	25.4	9.9	12.9	0.8	—	4.4	11.4	9.9	14.1	18.0	8 5	7 0	18.0
United Kingdom	259.8	348.4	350.6	332.1	69.6	216.4	342.8	257.5	406.3	395.8	391.7	242 7	352 2	342.0
Total	*874.3*	*936.6*	*991.7*	*1 006.8*	*396.2*	*723.2*	*1 182.5*	*795.1*	*905.6*	*1 084 4*	*987.0*	*838.5*	*927.9*	*1 274.0*
N. and CENT. AMERICA														
Canada	48.3	40.1	26.7	41.4	59.1	59.3	15.2	7.3	24.3	59.9	22.0	42.3	57.1	44.2
Mexico	29.5	6.1	93.1	36.2	1.4	0.4	0.3	25.8	165.9	180 6	67.9	58.2	18 7	—
Total	*77.8*	*46.2*	*119.8*	*77.6*	*60.5*	*59.7*	*15.5*	*33.1*	*190.2*	*240.5*	*89.9*	*100.5*	*75.8*	*44.2*
ASIA														
Japan	13.9	16.7	46.6	48.7	31.0	24.7	22.9	23.2	52.1	88.4	41.4	28.2	33.3	92.0
Lebanon	0.2	0.2	0 7	0.7	—	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.1	1.4	1.5	0.4	—	0.8
Total	*14.1*	*16.9*	*47 3*	*49.4*	*31.0*	*25.3*	*23.4*	*24.0*	*52.2*	*89 8*	*42.9*	*28.6*	*33.3*	*92.8*
AFRICA														
Egypt	5.0	10.7	2.2	—	—	—	—	—	9.0	—	—	—	—	—
Union of South Africa	—	24.3	35.3	—	8.8	88.4	103.7	37.4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	*5.0*	*35.0*	*37.5*	*—*	*8.8*	*88.4*	*103.7*	*37.4*	*9.0*	*—*	*—*	*—*	*—*	*—*
WORLD TOTAL	**1 110**	**1 135**	**1 335**	**1 275**	**550**	**1 000**	**1 550**	**1 050**	**1 250**	**1 500**	**1 250**	**1 100**	**1 150**	**1 600**

NOTE : Continental totals refer only to the countries listed but include estimates for these countries when data are missing ; world totals represent estimates of total trade in maize. The countries shown accounted for about 90% of world exports and 89% of world imports in 1953.

[1]Figures include shipments under various United States foreign aid programs, but exclude those to territories and possessions.

NOTE : Les totaux continentaux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés, mais comprennent des estimations pour ces pays lorsque les données font défaut ; les totaux mondiaux représentent une évaluation du commerce mondial. En 1953, le commerce des pays énumérés représentait environ 90% des exportations totales et 89% des importations totales.

[1]Y compris les exportations au titre des programmes d'aide à l'étranger du gouvernement des Etats-Unis, mais non compris les expéditions vers les possessions et territoires américains.

Table 13. - Oranges and tangerines : Trade by quarters, 1950-54

Tableau 13. - Oranges et mandarines : Commerce par trimestre, 1950-54

Country — Pays	1951	1952	1953	1954	1952		1953				1954			
	Quarterly averages — Moyennes trimestrielles				VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI	VII IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII
	Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques													
EXPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
Italy	52.8	47.9	39.4	49.7	0.2	44.6	103.9	13.6	—	40.2	122 8	38.8	0.6	36.5
Spain[1]	182.5	194.6	251.1	202.1	1.0	253.8	466.9	288.3	1.6	247 5	430 0	203.2	0.6	174.6
Total.	235.3	242.5	290 5	251.8	1.2	298.4	570 8	301.9	1.6	287.7	552.8	242.0	1.2	211.1
N. and CENT. AMERICA														
United States	65.1	73.2	91.7	82.4	78.3	46.8	77.9	133.2	100.0	55.8	92.9	124.7	44.9	67.3
SOUTH AMERICA														
Brazil	12.0	6.4	6.2	7.9	15.8	6.9	2.2	4.2	12.9	5.7	0 1	7.7	15.1	8.6
ASIA														
Israel	31.2	31 8	43 4	75.5	—	21.7	127.3	25 3	—	21 0	169.4	64.2	—	68.3
Lebanon	8.7	7.8	6 1	9.1	—	7.1	12 4	2 4	—	9 8	17.5	6.2	0.2	12.5
Total.	39.9	39.6	49 5	84.6	—	28.8	139 7	27.7	—	30.8	186.9	70.4	0.2	80.8
AFRICA														
Algeria[2]	48.1	55.2	42.9	56.8	0 7	64.6	95.1	6.7	0.5	69.2	128.7	42.6	0.5	55.4
French Morocco[2]	28 0	27.7	36.7	24.2	0 >	37.0	62.8	41.3	3.1	33.5	38 3	27.1	3.8	27.7
Union of South Africa[2]	35.9	29.4	39.7	49.2	66.4	13.7	0.3	48.6	85.6	24.4	—	60.5	104.2	32.2
Total.	112.0	112.3	119.3	130.2	67.6	115.3	158.2	96.6	89.2	133.1	167.0	130.2	108 5	115.3
WORLD TOTAL	480	495	575	575	170	520	930	590	210	530	1 030	600	180	500
IMPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
Austria	2.1	3.7	5.4	7.2	—	4.6	11.4	4.0	—	6.3	16 3	5.0	0.2	7.3
Belgium-Luxembourg	29.1	26.7	28.5	25 8	13.5	25 6	43.8	30 3	14.5	25.5	37.9	31.7	11.9	21.7
Denmark	5.3	6 5	7.6	8 3	3.3	8.7	13.2	6.1	2.7	8.3	14.8	7.0	2.1	9.4
France	124.5	129.9	137.9	143.1	10.5	110.9	264.2	151.0	15.5	121.0	287.4	173.0	14.5	97.4
Germany, Western	61.8	75.0	105.6	108.8	10 0	79.7	182.6	128.3	41.5	70.2	205.2	129.7	28.2	72.0
Ireland, Rep. of	3.2	2.4	3.6	3.8	1.8	1.7	5.1	3.7	3.2	2.4	6.2	3.4	2.4	3.2
Netherlands	19 8	19.4	23.6	27.5	6.4	7.6	39.5	33.4	11.0	10.5	42.9	33.6	15.9	17.7
Sweden	20 8	22.4	22.7	24.2	10.8	17.4	39.8	26.0	10.4	14.8	48.3	24.3	8.0	16.1
Switzerland	14.7	14.6	14.6	14.9	1.1	16.2	26.4	13.5	2.4	16.3	27.5	16.3	1.3	14.5
United Kingdom	99.9	81.9	106.6	96.2	41.3	81.6	169.8	95.9	66.4	94 4	142.8	90.0	58.8	86.3
Total.	381.2	382.5	456.1	459.8	98.7	354.0	795.8	492.2	167.6	369.7	836.3	514.0	143.3	345.6
N. and CENT. AMERICA														
Canada	42.1	46.9	51.6	49.3	40.3	53.0	49.5	55 0	45.7	56 3	51.3	53.0	36.5	56.6
SOUTH AMERICA														
Argentina	9 6	3.9	2.7	...	0.9	13.9	0.8	0.1	3.2	6.7	1 6	0.1	7.3	...
WORLD TOTAL	470	480	570	570	150	460	940	610	250	480	990	640	210	450

NOTE : Continental totals refer only to the countries listed but include estimates for these countries when data are missing; world totals represent estimates of total trade in oranges and tangerines. The countries shown accounted for about 97% of world exports and 90% of world imports in 1953.

[1]Through 1952, customs territory of continental Spain and Balearic Islands only; afterwards, also Canary Islands, Ceuta, and Melilla. — [2]All citrus fruit.

NOTE : Les totaux continentaux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés mais comprennent des estimations pour ces pays lorsque les données font défaut ; les totaux mondiaux représentent des évaluations du commerce mondial. Pour 1953, le commerce des pays énumérés représentait environ 97 % des exportations mondiales et 90 % des importations mondiales.

[1]Jusqu'à fin 1952, territoire douanier de l'Espagne métropolitaine et des Iles Baléares ; ensuite comprend aussi les Iles Canaries, Ceuta et Melilla. — [2]Tous les agrumes.

Table 14. - Lemons and limes :
Trade by quarters, 1951-54

Tableau 14. - Citrons et limes :
Commerce par trimestre, 1951-54

Country — Pays	1951	1952	1953	1954	1952		1953				1954			
	Quarterly averages — Moyennes trimestrielles				VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII
	Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques													
EXPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
Italy	33 2	38.8	42.9	47.1	21.5	52.4	51.1	41.1	15.1	64.5	64.9	55.6	14.6	53.5
Spain[1]	14 0	11.1	13.6	6.0	8.3	7.0	5.5	24.0	18.3	6.7	3 1	12.0	6.3	2.8
Total	47 2	49.9	56.5	53.1	29.8	59.4	56.6	65 1	33.4	71.2	68.0	67.6	20.9	56.3
N. and CENT. AMERICA														
Mexico	0.8	0.7	1.3	0.7	1.1	0.5	0.4	1.8	2.8	0.4	0 6	0.8	1.0	0.3
United States	4.4	5.5	5.4	8.8	6.1	4.0	3.9	6.4	7.4	4.1	4.2	13.6	12.9	4.5
Total.	5.2	6.2	6.7	9.5	7.2	4.5	4.3	8.2	10.2	4.5	4.8	14.4	13.9	4.8
ASIA														
Lebanon	2.2	2.5	1.7	2.4	0.4	4.9	1.6	0 7	0.2	4.5	2.0	1.3	0.4	5.8
WORLD TOTAL	**55**	**65**	**75**	**75**	**40**	**75**	**70**	**85**	**50**	**95**	**85**	**95**	**40**	**80**
IMPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
Austria	1.7	2.1	2.5	3.5	1.9	1.7	3.3	2.1	1.5	3.0	3.7	5.0	2.3	2.9
Belgium-Luxembourg	2.2	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.3	2.2	2.8	2.9	1.6	2.6	3.1	2.4	2.0	2.4
Denmark	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.2	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.0	1.1
France	9.8	10.8	11.6	11.4	9.5	9.4	10.7	16.8	6.6	12.5	9.5	17 9	9.0	9.2
Germany, Western	12.5	16.9	19.2	21.1	13.0	14.3	16.7	22.9	17.2	20.0	21.5	27.2	19.1	16.6
Netherlands	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.4	0.6	1.1	1.3	1.4	0.8	1.0	1.7	1.2	1.4	1.3
Sweden	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.2	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.4	1.4	1.0	1.0
Switzerland	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.4	2.8	2.3	3.2	5.5	1.7	2.8	3.6	5.2	2.2	2.8
United Kingdom	7.1	6.8	7.4	7.3	4.8	7.1	8.5	5.9	5.2	10.2	9.7	6.0	5.0	8.5
Total.	39 8	45.4	49.8	53.0	36.6	40.0	48.7	59.7	36.8	54.2	55.5	67.6	43.0	45.8
N. and CENT. AMERICA														
Canada	3 5	4.0	3 8	3.5	4.6	3.9	4.0	3.7	4.3	3 3	3.3	3.9	3.5	3.3
United States	0.7	0.7	1.2	0.3	1.1	0.3	0.4	1.8	2.4	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.1
Total.	4 2	4.7	5.0	3.8	5.7	4.2	4.4	5.5	6 7	3.5	3.5	4.3	4.1	3.4
WORLD TOTAL	**55**	**60**	**65**	**70**	**50**	**55**	**65**	**80**	**55**	**70**	**70**	**90**	**60**	**60**

NOTE : Continental totals refer only to the countries listed but include estimates for these countries when data are missing ; world totals represent estimates of total trade. The countries shown accounted for about 87 % of world exports and 81 % of world imports in 1953.

[1]Through 1952, customs territory of continental Spain and Balearic Islands only ; afterwards, also Canary Islands, Ceuta, and Melilla.

NOTE : Les totaux continentaux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés mais comprennent des estimations pour ces pays lorsque les données font défaut ; les totaux mondiaux représentent des évaluations du commerce mondial. Pour 1953, le commerce des pays énumérés représentait environ 87 % des exportations mondiales et 81 % des importations mondiales.

[1]Jusqu'à fin 1952, territoire douanier de l'Espagne métropolitaine et des îles Baléares ; ensuite comprend aussi les îles Canaries, Ceuta et Melilla.

Table 15. - Grapefruit : Trade, prewar, 1948-50, 1951, 1952, 1953, and 1954

Tableau 15. - Pamplemousses : Commerce, avant-guerre, 1948-50, 1951, 1952, 1953 et 1954

Country — Pays	Exports - Exportations					
	1934-38	1948-50	1951	1952	1953	1954
	1 000 metric tons					
N. and CENT. AMERICA						
British Honduras	1.0	2.5	1.3	2.2	1.5	[1]1.5
Honduras[2]	0.7	1.0	0.7	0.6	—	0.7
Trinidad and Tobago	—	4.8	3.2	2.8	6.4	3.5
United States	44.6	58.1	55.0	60.2	58.9	71.0
Total	*60*	*70*	*70*	*70*	*80*	*90*
ASIA						
Cyprus	...	3.6	5.1	5.0	5.0	5.4
Israel	38.5	35.0	23.2	24.0	35.3	46.4
Total	*40*	*40*	*30*	*30*	*40*	*55*
AFRICA						
French Morocco	—	1.4	2.4	2.8	4.6	5.2
Union of South Africa	10.9	12.3	13.6	7.8	10.5	10.3
Total	*10*	*15*	*20*	*15*	*20*	*20*
WORLD TOTAL	**120**	**130**	**120**	**120**	**140**	**165**

Country — Pays	Imports - Importations					
	1934-38	1948-50	1951	1952	1953	1954
	1 000 tonnes métriques					
EUROPE						
Belgium-Luxembourg	[3]7.0	6.3	6.5	5.6	6.7	7.3
Denmark	—	0.5	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.8
France	[4]6.2	2.2	5.0	4.8	8.1	13.3
Netherlands	[4]2.1	1.4	1.3	1.5	2.2	3.5
Sweden	[4]1.3	1.8	1.7	1.3	1.7	2.1
Switzerland	...	3.1	4.7	4.3	4.3	6.0
United Kingdom	61.0	58.1	40.3	37.1	50.9	53.1
Total	*80*	*70*	*60*	*60*	*80*	*90*
N. and CENT. AMERICA						
Canada	20.2	51.9	51.1	57.2	55.3	63.6
United States	3.0	2.4	3.3	3.4	3.0	2.6
Total	*20*	*50*	*55*	*60*	*60*	*70*
WORLD TOTAL	**100**	**120**	**110**	**120**	**140**	**160**

NOTE : Continental and world totals represent estimates of total trade in grapefruit.

[1]January - September. — [2]12-month period ending 30 June, except 1954 which is the calendar year. — [3]Average of 2 years. — [4]Average of 4 years.

NOTE : Les totaux continentaux et mondiaux représentent des estimations du commerce total de pamplemousses.

[1]Janvier-septembre. — [2]Période de 12 mois finissant le 30 juin, sauf 1954 qui représente l'année civile. — [3]Moyenne de 2 années. — [4]Moyenne de 4 années.

Table 16. - Coffee : Trade by quarters, 1951-54 **Tableau 16. - Café : Commerce par trimestre, 1951-54**

Country — Pays	1951	1952	1953	1954	1952		1953				1954			
	Quarterly averages — Moyennes trimestrielles				VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI	VII IX	X-XII	I III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII
EXPORTING COUNTRIES	*Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques*													
N. and CENT. AMERICA														
Costa Rica	4 7	5.3	7.0	5 8	*2 5	*3 3	13.7	6.7	3.3	4.4	11.4	2.8	1 4	7.8
Dominican Republic	3 5	6.6	5 0	5.9	3.7	9 8	7.2	0.8	0.8	11 4	11 9	2.1	0.5	9.1
El Salvador	16 5	16.6	16 5	17 0	3 0	13.8	42.8	14.2	3 2	5 7	38 7	9.1	1.3	18 8
Guatemala	12 5	15.2	14.1	13.2	7.9	14.4	23.6	15 8	4 9	12.3	30 6	12.5	1.3	8.6
Haiti	6.2	8.1	5.6	6 8	4.1	8.2	9.8	3.2	1 9	7.5	15 2	5.4	3.7	3.0
Mexico	12 9	13.1	18 3	17.3	8.1	15.3	32.4	17.2	8 9	14.9	41 2	9.7	6.3	11.9
Total	*56 3*	*64.6*	*66.5*	*66.0*	*29.3*	*64.8*	*129.5*	*57 9*	*23 0*	*56 2*	*149 0*	*41.6*	*14.5*	*59.2*
SOUTH AMERICA														
Brazil	245 4	237.3	233.4	163.7	250.1	255.0	226.1	166.9	234 3	306.4	206 7	112.0	118.9	217.4
Colombia	72 0	75.5	99.4	86.3	79.7	85.3	89.4	92.3	111 7	104.4	104 1	57.4	114.2	69.5
Ecuador	4 1	5.0	4.6	5.3	8.4	8.3	3.8	0.9	7.7	5.9	3 1	1.1	8.3	8.6
Venezuela	4.7	7.4	11.1	6.5	8.7	7.7	16.6	10.5	8 8	8.5	11 9	4.4	2.5	7.3
Total	*326 2*	*325.2*	*348.5*	*261.8*	*346.9*	*356.3*	*335.9*	*270.6*	*362 5*	*425.2*	*325 8*	*174.9*	*243.9*	*302.8*
ASIA														
Indonesia	6.1	4.6	8 0	9.3	7.5	4.8	3.2	3.7	12.9	12.4	12.7	9.6	11.5	3.5
AFRICA														
Angola	16 1	11.9	17.9	11.0	11.6	17.3	19.1	7.8	15.3	29.4	18 7	3.2	7.5	14.8
Belgian Congo	8 6	7.7	8.3	8.5	11.8	8.1	5.9	6.8	12.2	8.5	6.6	7.8	6.6	13 0
French Cameroons	2 2	2.3	2.4	2.8	2.6	1.3	4.4	3.3	1.3	0.6	3 5	4.5	2.1	1.3
French West Africa	15 7	17.8	14.1	23.7	18.8	8.6	21.9	20.2	5.9	8.4	33.6	29.6	16.8	14 9
Kenya	2.5	4.2	3.8	2.7	1.2	2.8	6.5	3.6	1.1	3.9	6 5	2.3	0.5	1.7
Madagascar	7.6	10 4	9.0	10.3	8.4	24.1	4 6	4 3	9.1	18.1	7.8	9.5	8.7	15.4
Tanganyika	4 2	4.7	3.9	4.9	5.4	3.5	3.2	3.1	4.2	5.1	6 3	4.8	3.5	5.1
Uganda	11 1	10.0	9.1	8.8	8.0	8 0	12.1	9.6	6 3	8.3	14 4	7.6	6.7	6.6
Total	*68.0*	*69.0*	*68.5*	*72 7*	*67.8*	*73.7*	*77.7*	*58.7*	*55 4*	*82 3*	*97 4*	*69.3*	*52.4*	*72.8*
WORLD TOTAL	**480**	**490**	**520**	**440**	**480**	**530**	**580**	**420**	**480**	**610**	**620**	**330**	**340**	**460**
IMPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
Belgium-Luxembourg	13.7	13.1	13.2	10.7	12.9	11.3	16.8	12.6	10.4	13.0	17.2	10.8	8 3	6 5
Finland	3 7	5.4	5.7	7.0	5.3	5.9	5.4	5.7	5.5	6.3	6 3	6.3	7 5	7.9
France	37 8	40.2	40.9	42.1	35.4	40 9	45.9	42.1	34.9	40.8	49.2	44.9	35 2	39.3
Germany, Western	10 1	14.1	19.6	25.8	13.2	18 0	12.7	15.9	19.5	30.2	23.6	25.6	24 6	29.3
Italy	13 3	15.2	16.7	17.3	15.0	15.9	17.6	15.5	15 7	17.9	19.5	16.4	14 9	18.6
Netherlands	4.2	4.9	7.1	6.9	5.2	6.5	7.5	7.8	5.6	7.4	10 6	7.8	4 2	5.0
Spain[1]	1.3	1.0	1.2	1.7	1.7	1.1	0.5	1.6	1.9	1.0	1.0	2.2	2.3	1.5
Sweden	10 5	11.9	12.8	12 0	12.7	12 0	13.3	11.4	13.3	13.3	12.9	10.3	12.0	12.9
Switzerland	4 9	4.5	4.8	4.8	3.9	4.8	5.3	5.2	4.6	4.1	7.0	6.4	2 4	3.3
United Kingdom	10 8	10.8	7.6	8.4	8.3	6.6	11.5	11.7	3.1	4.2	11 4	11.3	7.7	3.3
Total	*110 3*	*121.1*	*129.6*	*136.7*	*113.6*	*123.0*	*136.5*	*129 5*	*114.5*	*138 2*	*158 7*	*142.0*	*119.1*	*127.6*
N. and CENT. AMERICA														
Canada	10 0	11.1	12.2	10.8	10.4	11 8	12.4	11.2	11 5	13.6	13.5	10.8	8 0	10 9
United States	304 6	303.9	315 3	256.1	283.3	309.2	352.6	279.7	294.3	334 8	367 3	255.3	150.5	251.2
Total	*314 6*	*315.0*	*327 5*	*266.9*	*293.7*	*321.0*	*365.0*	*290.9*	*305.8*	*348 4*	*380 8*	*266.1*	*158.5*	*262.1*
SOUTH AMERICA														
Argentina	7.1	5.9	7 4	8.4	5.6	7.0	2.1	10.6	6 7	10.2	3.2	9.6	13.3	*7.6
ASIA														
Lebanon	0 3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.4	0 4	0.5	—	—	0 4	0.3	0.3	0.4
Turkey	1 7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.5	2 0	1 4	3.3	1.1	*0.8
Total	*2 0*	*2.0*	*1.9*	*1.9*	*1.8*	*2.2*	*2.1*	*2.0*	*1.5*	*2.0*	*1.8*	*3.6*	*1.4*	*1.2*
AFRICA														
Algeria	5.3	4.8	5.0	5.2	6.7	5.1	5.0	5.8	5.6	3.6	5 6	5.6	5.1	4.6
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	1.4	1.7	1.5	1.1	2.0	1.7	1.3	1.2	1.8	1 8	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.4
Egypt	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.8	1 2	0 9	0.9	1.3	1.1	*0.7	*1.5
Union of South Africa	3 0	2.9	2.8	2.6	3.0	3.1	2.8	3.0	3 0	2.6	4.1	2.2	1.9	2.3
Total	*11 0*	*10.6*	*10 5*	*10.0*	*12.9*	*11.2*	*10.9*	*11.2*	*11 3*	*8.9*	*11.8*	*9.9*	*8.8*	*9.8*
WORLD TOTAL	**470**	**480**	**510**	**450**	**460**	**500**	**550**	**4 0**	**470**	**540**	**590**	**460**	**3.0**	**440**

NOTE : Figures include hulled and unhulled coffee but exclude roasted and ground coffee, coffee substitutes, and extracts or preparations. Continental totals refer only to the countries listed but include estimates for these countries when data are missing ; world totals represent estimates of total trade in coffee. The countries shown accounted for about 94% of world exports and imports in 1953.

[1]Through 1952, customs territory of continental Spain and Balearic Islands only ; afterwards, also Canary Islands, Ceuta, and Melilla.

NOTE : Les chiffres comprennent le café en parche et déparché ; ils ne comprennent pas le café torréfié et moulu, les succédanés, les extraits ni les préparations. Les totaux continentaux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés mais comprennent des estimations pour ces pays lorsque les données font défaut ; les totaux mondiaux représentent des évaluations du commerce mondial. En 1953, le commerce des pays énumérés représentait environ 94 % des exportations et des importations totales.

[1] Jusqu'à fin 1952, territoire douanier de l'Espagne métropolitaine et des Iles Baléares ; ensuite comprend aussi les Iles Canaries, Ceuta et Melilla.

Table 17. - Tea : Trade by quarters, 1951-54

Tableau 17. - Thé: Commerce par trimestre, 1951-54

Country — Pays	1951	1952	1953	1954	1952		1953				1954			
	Quarterly averages — Moyennes trimestrielles				VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII
	Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques													
EXPORTING COUNTRIES														
ASIA														
Ceylon	34.6	35.7	38 0	41.0	37.7	27.8	36.1	40 0	39.5	36.6	39 9	76 0	44.6	33.4
India[1]	51.1	46.6	56 3	51.0	56 6	55.8	53.7	27 0	61.9	82.0	40 4	22 5	60.7	80.4
Indonesia	10 0	8.0	7 2	10 0	8.5	7.1	7.6	7 6	6.3	7.5	9 3	10 0	8 8	12.1
Japan	2.2	2 4	3 3	4.3	4 1	2.2	1.7	2.3	3.9	5.3	2 0	1 5	6 9	6.9
Pakistan[1]	5.4	2.7	3 0	2.5	3 5	3 7	1.3	1 7	4.5	4 2	0 6	1 0	3.9	5.3
Taiwan (Formosa)	3.8	2 8	2.3	2.6	2.4	2 0	1 7	2 7	3.0	3.0	1.5	3 9	4 9	4 8
Total	*106 1*	*97.7*	*110 4*	*112.6*	*112.8*	*98.6*	*102.1*	*81.3*	*119.1*	*139 6*	*93 7*	*84 9*	*129.8*	*142.9*
AFRICA														
Kenya	1 0	1.1	0.7	1.2	0 9	0.5	0 8	0.4	0.6	1.2	1.5	0 9	1.1	1.4
Nyasaland[2]	1.8	1.6	1 5	1.9	0.3	1.0	2.9	1.9	0.3	0.7	3 8	2 1	0.4	1.5
Tanganyika	0.2	0.2	0 3	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.3	0 2	0.5	0 5	0.3	0.3
Uganda	0.2	0.2	0 3	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0 5	0 5	0.5	0.7
Total	*3 2*	*3.1*	*2 8*	*4.0*	*1.6*	*1.9*	*4.1*	*3.0*	*1.6*	*2.5*	*6.3*	*4 0*	*2.3*	*3.9*
WORLD TOTAL	**120**	**110**	**125**	**125**	**125**	**110**	**115**	**95**	**130**	**155**	**110**	**95**	**145**	**160**
IMPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
Ireland, Rep. of	4.2	2.0	1.8	2.9	1.2	3.2	2.5	0.3	0.5	4.1	4 7	1 1	2.4	3.5
Netherlands	1 9	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2 0	2.0	2.1	2.3	2 1	1.9	2.2
United Kingdom	52.6	56.3	55.9	61.5	51.1	61.9	53.2	44.6	52.2	73 5	75.8	34 1	61.7	74.5
Total	*58.7*	*60.3*	*59.7*	*66.5*	*54.4*	*67.2*	*57.8*	*46.9*	*54 7*	*79.7*	*82.8*	*37.3*	*66.0*	*80.2*
N. and CENT. AMERICA														
Canada	4 8	5.2	5 2	5.1	4 7	6.1	5.9	6.0	3.7	5.2	4 8	6 7	4.4	4.6
United States	9 8	10.6	12.2	13.0	11 8	9.2	13.2	12 8	11.6	11.4	14 7	18.8	8.5	10.1
Total	*14 6*	*15.8*	*17.4*	*18.1*	*16.5*	*15.3*	*19.1*	*18.8*	*15.3*	*16.6*	*19.5*	*25 5*	*12.9*	*14.7*
ASIA														
Arabian States	*1 2	*1.8	*1.6	*1.3	*2.3	*1.7	*2.2	*1.1	*1.5	*1 6	*1 5	*1 1	*1.3	*1.4
Hong Kong	1 9	1.8	1.5	1.6	2 6	1.3	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.3	0.9	1.6	1.7	2.3
Iran	2.7	1.2	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.3	2.3	0.3	0 4	1 1	0.7	0.8
Iraq	2.4	2.1	3.0	3.1	2.1	2.6	3.1	2.5	3.0	3.5	3 3	1 8	3.1	4.4
Malaya-Singapore	0.9	0.8	1.0	2.7	0 8	0 8	0 7	0 8	1.0	1.4	1 9	2 6	3.1	3.4
Total	*9.1*	*7.7*	*7.8*	*9.4*	*8.7*	*6.5*	*7.7*	*6.3*	*9.2*	*8 1*	*8.0*	*8 2*	*9.9*	*12.3*
AFRICA														
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	1.3	2.0	1.2	2.1	2 6	2 2	1.0	1.1	1 1	1.7	1 8	1 8	3.0	1.8
Egypt	4 0	4.0	5 0	4.1	4.2	3.9	4.3	6.4	4 8	4.7	4.6	3 3	4.4	4.0
French Morocco	2 7	3.1	3.5	3.3	3.8	3 4	3.8	3.1	3.7	3.4	4 0	3 0	2.6	3.1
Nigeria	0 1	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	0.1	—	0.1	—	0.1	—	0.1
Union of South Africa	2 5	2 8	2.9	3.1	2 8	3 2	2.4	2.9	3 2	3.3	2 5	2 8	3.6	3.6
Total	*10 8*	*11.9*	*12.6*	*12 6*	*13.4*	*12.8*	*11.5*	*13.6*	*12 8*	*13.2*	*12 9*	*11.0*	*13.6*	*13.2*
OCEANIA														
Australia	6 7	6.0	6 9	6 9	7 7	4.8	5.5	8.3	7.4	6 3	7 4	5 6	9.8	4 9
New Zealand	2 8	1.1	1.7	1 7	1.7	1 7	1.5	1 9	1.3	2.1	1 8	1 4	2.0	1.7
Total	*9 5*	*7.1*	*8 6*	*8.6*	*9.4*	*6.5*	*7.0*	*10.2*	*8.7*	*8 4*	*9.2*	*7.0*	*11.8*	*6.6*
WORLD TOTAL	**115**	**115**	**115**	**125**	**115**	**120**	**115**	**105**	**110**	**140**	**145**	**100**	**125**	**140**

NOTE : Figures include green and black tea, but exclude maté, tea substitutes, and tea waste. Continental totals refer only to the countries listed but include estimates for these countries when data are missing ; world totals represent estimates of total trade in tea. The countries shown accounted for about 92% of world exports and 91% of world imports in 1953.

[1]Sea-borne trade only. — [2]Starting with 1954, Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. Before then, Northern and Southern Rhodesia were net importers of tea.

NOTE : Les chiffres comprennent le thé vert et le thé noir mais non le maté et autres succédanés ni les déchets. Les totaux continentaux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés mais comprennent des estimations pour ces pays lorsque les données font défaut ; les totaux mondiaux représentent des évaluations du commerce mondial de thé. Pour 1953, le commerce des pays énumérés réprésentait environ 92% des exportations mondiales et 91% des importations mondiales.

[1]Commerce maritime seulement. — [2]A partir de 1954, Fédération de Rhodésie et de Nyassaland. Auparavant, la Rhodésie du Nord et la Rhodésie du Sud étaient importatrices nettes de thé.

Table 18. - Cacao beans: Trade by quarters, 1951-54 **Tableau 18. - Fèves de cacao :** Commerce par trimestre, 1951-54

Country — Pays	1951	1952	1953	1954	1952		1953				1954			
	Quarterly averages — Moyennes trimestrielles				VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII
	Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques													
EXPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
United Kingdom[1]	2.8	2.8	2.0	1.7	3.5	2.9	1.7	1.1	1.9	3.4	1.6	2.1	1.5	1.7
N. and CENT. AMERICA														
Dominican Republic	5.7	5.6	6.2	5.1	3.1	7.1	3.8	12.6	6.6	1.8	5.0	8.7	3.7	3.1
Trinidad and Tobago[2]	2.3	1.7	2.4	2.0	0.4	1.1	5.1	2.5	1.2	0.9	3.5	2.0	0.8	1.7
United States[3]	6.2	5.2	4.2	4.2	2.4	2.2	7.6	4.5	2.5	2.1	4.6	4.0	4.5	3.7
Total	*14.4*	*12.5*	*12.8*	*11.3*	*5.9*	*10.4*	*16.5*	*19.6*	*10.3*	*4.8*	*13.1*	*14.7*	*9.0*	*8.5*
SOUTH AMERICA														
Brazil	24.0	14.5	27.2	30.2	15.2	26.4	15.7	17.7	38.4	36.9	9 3	12 9	66.5	32.3
Ecuador	6.0	5.8	5 6	7.6	5.7	5.9	6.7	9.3	3.9	2 7	3 2	9 4	8.2	9.8
Venezuela	3.6	3.8	4.3	4.1	1.8	1.6	6.8	4.8	2.6	2 9	5 2	5 0	2.9	3.2
Total	*33 6*	*24.1*	*37.1*	*41.9*	*22.7*	*33.9*	*29.2*	*31.8*	*44.9*	*42 5*	*17 7*	*27 3*	*77.6*	*45.3*
AFRICA														
Belgian Congo	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.6	0.8
French Cameroons	11.8	12.8	15.1	12.5	2.0	14.8	22.8	12.5	3.9	21.3	26.1	5.0	3.2	15.8
French West Africa	13.9	12.5	17.9	13.2	3.9	9.1	20.5	30.9	0.3	19.9	28.8	6.3	4.0	13.6
Gold Coast	58.3	53.8	60.1	54.4	16.1	43.1	109.8	70.8	10.8	48.9	73.4	69.7	17.2	57.2
Nigeria	30.8	29.1	26.6	25.0	12.1	31.7	45.4	25.9	8.0	27.0	46.1	22.2	6.5	25.1
São Tomé and Principe	1.8	2.1	2.7	1.8	0.7	1.6	1.3	3.5	0.7	5.4	2.3	1.8	1.5	1.8
Total	*117.1*	*110.8*	*123.0*	*107.6*	*35.2*	*100.8*	*200.4*	*144.2*	*24.5*	*123.1*	*177 4*	*105.9*	*33.0*	*114.3*
WORLD TOTAL	**180**	**165**	**190**	**175**	**75**	**160**	**265**	**210**	**90**	**190**	**225**	**160**	**130**	**185**
IMPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
Austria	1.5	1.4	1.7	1.7	1.5	2.0	1.8	2.0	1.0	1.9	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.7
Belgium-Luxembourg	2.0	1.8	2.1	2.2	0.6	1.2	3.0	3.4	1.0	0.9	3.1	1.9	1.7	2.1
France	13.9	11.1	12.0	12.7	7.9	13.8	12.1	14.4	9.4	12.0	12.3	14 9	11.0	12.8
Germany, Western	14.1	15.2	18.4	18.7	12.5	17.2	17.6	14.0	17.6	24.5	20.7	16.9	20.4	16.7
Italy	3.1	2.9	4.2	4.6	2.2	3.5	5.2	3.6	3.6	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.6
Netherlands	13.8	11.5	16.6	12.9	8.3	12.0	18.6	19.2	14.1	14.4	16.6	14 2	10.1	10.9
Spain[4]	2.1	3.4	2.6	...	0.4	3.4	3.9	4.7	1.0	1.0	6.2	4 0	1.0	...
Sweden	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.4	1.6	2.6	1.4	1.1	1.4	2.5	1 8	1.2	1.4
Switzerland	5.5	2.1	2.1	2.1	0.6	0.4	3.3	3.4	0.8	1.1	2.7	2.5	1.7	1.7
United Kingdom	27.2	26.3	31.6	34.9	5.7	16.9	54.2	40.6	9.0	22.6	59.9	37 4	13.0	29.3
Total	*84.9*	*77.4*	*92.9*	*94.7*	*41.1*	*72.0*	*122.3*	*106.7*	*58.6*	*84.4*	*130.3*	*100 0*	*66.5*	*82.0*
N. and CENT. AMERICA														
Canada	2.9	3.2	3.7	3.4	2.7	0.3	4.2	5.8	3.6	1.2	3.2	4 4	2.1	4.0
United States	68.7	64.9	64.1	58.5	31.1	55.2	79.9	83.3	45.7	47.5	83.4	48 7	45.1	56.8
Total	*71.6*	*68.1*	*67.8*	*61.9*	*33.8*	*55.5*	*84.1*	*89.1*	*49.3*	*48.7*	*86.6*	*53.1*	*47.2*	*60.8*
AFRICA														
Union of South Africa	1.0	0.4	0.8	1.0	0.1	—	1.9	1.0	0.1	0.3	1.6	0.7	1.4	0.2
OCEANIA														
Australia	1 5	1.7	1.7	2.1	0.3	0.1	2.1	3.9	0.7	0.2	2.7	3.1	2.3	0.4
WORLD TOTAL	**175**	**160**	**180**	**175**	**85**	**145**	**230**	**220**	**120**	**150**	**245**	**175**	**130**	0.4

NOTE : Data exclude crushed or ground cacao when reported separately. Continental totals refer only to the countries listed but include estimates for these countries when data are missing ; world totals represent estimates of total trade in cacao. The countries shown accounted for about 93% of world exports and 91% of world imports in 1953.

[1]Re-exports. Starting with 1954, includes cocoa preparations. — [2]Excluding transshipments from Venezuela. — [3]Re-exports. — [4]Through 1952, customs territory of continental Spain and Balearic Islands only ; afterwards, also Canary Islands, Ceuta, and Melilla.

NOTE : Les données ne comprennent pas le cacao pilé ou en poudre lorsqu'il en est fait rapport séparément. Les totaux continentaux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés mais comprennent des estimations pour ces pays lorsque les données font défaut ; les totaux mondiaux sont des estimations du commerce mondial. En 1953, le commerce des pays énumérés représentait environ 93% des exportations mondiales et 91% des importations mondiales.

[1]Réexportations. A partir de 1954, comprend les produits à base de cacao. — [2]Non compris les transbordements de cacao en provenance du Venezuela. — [3]Réexportations. — [4]Jusqu'à fin 1952, territoire douanier de l'Espagne métropolitaine et des îles Baléares ; ensuite comprend aussi les îles Canaries, Ceuta et Melilla.

Table 19. - Price series of international significance

Tableau 19. - Série de prix d'intérêt international

Commodity : Description of series Produits : Spécifications	Currency and unit Monnaie et unité	1954									1955			
		April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March	April
WHEAT														
U.S. : No. 2 Red Winter, average of daily closing quotations, nearest delivery date, Chicago exchange[1]	U.S.$/ bushel	2.13	1.98	1.93	2.05	2.11	2.16	2.19	2.26	2.28	2.31	2.24	2.16	2.10
Canada : Class II, No. 1 Northern, basis in store Fort William-Port Arthur	Can.$/ bushel	1.82	1.83	1.74	1.71	1.70	1.70	1.70	1.70	1.71	1.72	1.74	1.76	1.76
U.K. : Average of daily closing quotations, nearest delivery date, Liverpool exchange[2]	Sh.d./ 100 lb.	22/11	23/1	21/10	21/10	21/0	22/2	22/8	23/6	24/2	25/0	24/4	23/6	22/6
RYE														
U.S. : No. 2, cash price at Minneapolis	U.S.$/ bushel	1.12	1.10	1.06	1.25	1.28	1.43	1.37	1.32	1.30	1.42	1.40	1.32	1.25
Canada : No. 2 Canada Western, basis in store Fort William-Port Arthur	Can.$/ bushel	0.89	0.88	0.90	0.95	1.10	1.40	1.31	1.33	1.14	1.17	1.16	1.03	0.99
BARLEY														
U.S. : No. 3, cash price at Minneapolis	U.S.$/ bushel	1.40	1.46	1.38	1.32	1.29	1.33	1.38	1.36	1.29	1.35	1.33	1.34	1.34
Canada : No. 1 feed barley, basis in store Fort William-Port Arthur	Can.$/ bushel	0.88	0.90	0.97	1.01	1.10	1.14	1.09	1.19	1.15	1.19	1.22	1.09	1.07
U.K. : Average of daily closing quotations, nearest delivery date, London exchange[3]	£.s.d./ long ton	17/8/6	18/3/6	18/6/5	18/19/5	20/9/3	21/17/6	21/16/4	24/12/4	25/3/10	26/12/3	26/18/1	25/12/9	24/8/3
OATS														
Canada : No. 2 Canada Western, basis in store Fort William-Port Arthur	Can.$/ bushel	0.73	0.67	0.72	0.73	0.78	0.87	0.95	0.96	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.90	0.92
MAIZE														
U.S. : No. 3 yellow, cash price at Chicago	U.S.$/ bushel	1.57	1.58	1.61	1.61	1.65	1.64	1.54	1.48	1.52	1.52	1.50	1.46	1.46
Netherlands : Average of daily closing quotations, nearest delivery date, Rotterdam exchange[4]	Guilders/ 100 kg.	27.09	28.64	25.95	26.83	27.96	27.56	27.03	28.27	28.54	29.47	28.39	26.01	26.78
SORGHUM														
U.S. : Milo, No. 2 yellow, cash price at Kansas City	U.S.$/ 100 lb.	2.69	2.80	2.73	2.82	2.80	2.59	2.42	2.39	2.50	2.52	2.48	2.41	2.42
RICE														
U.S. : Zenith, U.S. No. 2 milled, New Orleans	U.S.$/ 100 lb.	9.05	8.90	8.60	8.50	7.45	7.50	8.20	9.20	9.40	9.40	9.40	9.70	10.70
SUGAR														
U.S. : Raw 96°, c.i.f. New York	U.S.c./lb.	5.69	5.60	5.65	5.70	5.59	5.48	5.47	5.65	5.46	5.46	5.44	5.34	5.32
Cuba : f.o.b. export price to destinations other than the U.S. (No. 4 contract)	U.S.c./lb.	3.35	3.32	3.27	3.13	3.18	3.21	3.25	3.26	3.19	3.16	3.17	3.22	3.31
ORANGES														
U.S. : California Navel, auction price, New York	U.S.$/box	7.75	7.34	8.29	—	—	—	—	5.95	5.11	5.88	5.81	6.80	7.65
California Valencia, auction price, New York	U.S.$/box	—	6.47	6.69	7.14	7.64	7.91	6.26	6.07	4.75	—	—	—	—
Florida auction price, New York	U.S.$/box	4.33	5.00	5.27	6.00	7.41	8.73	3.73	3.53	3.86	3.95	4.17	4.45	4.40
LEMONS														
Germany : Italian, duty free, at border	D.M./case	22.55	29.49	33.24	34.34	35.37	32.39	33.44	28.83	24.33	23.86	23.49	23.84	27.92
SOYBEANS														
U.S. : No. 2, bulk c.i.f. European ports	£.s.d./ long ton	55/16/3	38/1/7	37/11/6	40/18/2	40/13/9	40/13/6	42/5/0	44/5/0	45/0/0	44/15/7	45/1/3	42/4/0	41/7/6
Chinese/Manchurian : Yellow, 2%, bulk, c.i.f. European ports	£.s.d./ long ton	[5]44/7/6	[5]47/7/6	[5]47/16/0	[5]48/17/6	—	—	—	—	45/0/0	45/0/0	45/0/0	43/14/0	41/5/0

For notes, see end of table.

Pour les notes, voir fin du tableau.

Table 19. - Price series of international significance (continued) **Tableau 19. - Série de prix** d'intérêt international (suite)

Commodity : Description of series / Produits : Spécifications	Currency and unit / Monnaie et unité	1954 April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	1955 Jan.	Feb.	March	April
GROUNDNUTS														
Sudanese, unshelled, 3% f.a.q., c.i.f. European ports	£.s.d./ long ton	57 18 4	61 12 10	—	—	56 0 0	55 12 0	49 17 6	50 15 0	56 0 0	57 0 0	56 0 0	51 16 0	50 0 0
LINSEED														
Canadian, No. 1 bulk 2½% c.i.f. European ports	£.s.d./ long ton	49 16 0	46 2 6	44 16 0	45 16 10	47 6 3	50 1 0	48 11 3	50 18 9	[*]55 0 0	56 0 0	57 7 6	55 6 0	54 19 5
COPRA														
Straits FM, c.i.f. European ports	£.s.d./ long ton	73 6 3	72 1 3	72 9 0	70 18 9	69 8 9	68 2 0	73 8 9	71 8 9	73 4 0	74 10 0	72 7 6	67 10 0	67 12 6
Philippine, bulk, c.i.f. European ports	U.S.$ long ton	196 62	191 25	187 50	186 00	184.12	177.40	195.00	194 50	197.50	205.25	196 38	185 00	183 62
PALM KERNELS														
Belgian Congo, c.i.f. European ports	Belg.frs/ metric ton	7 433	7 062	9 960	6 650	6 412	6 490	6 862	6 700	7 110	7 419	7 100	6 700	6 988
OLIVE OIL														
Fr. N. Africa, edible, 1% f.o.b.	£.s.d./ metric ton	215 0 0	215 0 0	215 0 0	214 10 0	207 10 0	217 18 0	219 10 0	222 10 0	225 0 0	215 0 0	195 0 0	[?]220 0 0	[?]230 0 0
SOYBEAN OIL														
U.S. : Crude, 1½%, bulk, c.i.f. European ports	U.S.$/ metric ton	355 00	356 00	357.40	356.00	360.50	337.00	309 00	307.25	305 40	316.00	308.25	302 80	295 00
GROUNDNUT OIL														
Indian, crude, 3-5% bulk, c.i.f. European ports	£.s.d./ long ton	—	—	—	128 15 0	125 5 0	119 0 0	114 0 0	115 5 0	110 10 0	108 0 0	101 15 0	94 6 0	95 12 6
COTTONSEED OIL														
U.S. : Bleached, prime, summer yellow, in drums, c.i.f. European ports	U.S.$/ metric ton	—	—	—	—	—	—	260	259	267	282	277	265	264
LINSEED OIL														
Belgium, bulk, ex mill	Belg.frs./ metric ton	10 662	9 800	8 550	8 375	8 500	8 640	8 567	9 625	11 250	11 800	11 850	11 817	11 700
Argentine, bulk, c.i.f. European ports	£.s.d./ long ton	67 13 4	62 7 6	59 18 0	57 6 8	59 0 0	59 2 0	60 1 3	69 13 9	80 13 0	83 7 6	84 15 0	82 8 0	85 0 0
CASTOR OIL														
Bombay firsts, B.S.S. drums, c.i.f. European ports	£.s.d./ long ton	119 15 0	117 6 8	112 4 0	110 15 0	104 5 0	106 0 0	102 5 0	102 5 0	99 12 0	92 5 0	92 0 0	90 4 0	87 10 0
COCONUT OIL														
Straits, 3½%, drums, c.i.f. European ports	£.s.d./ long ton	111 5 0	115 5 0	112 0 0	108 17 0	107 15 0	104 16 0	112 12 6	108 5 0	107 0 0	107 10 0	106 5 0	97 0 0	96 10 0
PALM OIL														
Belgian Congo, 6-7%, bulk, c.i.f. European ports	Belg.frs./ long ton	11 063	11 126	11 075	11 011	10 883	10 480	10 538	10 825	11 290	[*]11 675	11 700	11 580	11 300
GROUNDNUT CAKE														
Nigeria : 56% protein, c.i.f. Liverpool	£.s.d./ long ton	37 0 0	38 1 0	39 7 0	41 7 2	43 6 2	44 10 0	44 12 2	47 0 0	49 5 6	47 1 3	40 5 0	37 17 6	39 0 0
COTTONSEED MEAL														
U.S. : 41% prot. in, bagged, wholesale price, Memphis	U.S.$/ short ton	71.50	67.60	64.90	71.60	75.70	68.35	69.10	71.20	70.75	72.40	67.60	62.90	60.60
COFFEE														
U.S. : Brazilian Santos No. 4, ex dock, New York	U.S.c./lb.	87.0	85.5	87.0	88.3	75.5	71.8	7.00	72.0	68.5	67.0	54.5	58.3	58 0
CACAO														
U.S. : Accra, spot New York	U.S.c./lb.	61.9	63.9	64.8	68.9	67.8	53.7	47.1	51.7	47.5	48.8	47.6	40.0	37.5
U.K. : Good fermented, Gold Coast, spot London	Sh.d./cwt.	479 9	510 3	515 10	523 3	—	404 5	362 3	405 6	378 11	386 0	371 7	311 2	294 4

For notes, see end of table. Pour les notes, voir fin du tableau.

Table 19. - Price series of international significance (continued) **Tableau 19. - Série de prix** d'intérêt international (suite)

Commodity : Description of series / Produits : Spécifications	Currency and unit / Monnaie et unité	1954									1955			
		April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March	April
TEA														
India : Calcutta, for export (leaf), auction price[9]	Sh.d./lb.	—	4/5.7	3/11.8	4/1.8	4/9.4	4/10.1	4/10.6	4/11.8	5/5.5	5/7.3	5/3.4	4/3.2	3/6.7
Ceylon : Colombo, for export, high grown, auction price[9]	Sh.d./lb.	3/10.0	3/6.7	3/5.7	3/6.2	4/1.9	4/3.4	4/9.0	4/11.6	5/5.5	5/2.3	4/7.1	3/1.6	2/5.0
TOBACCO														
U.S. : Flue-cured, auction price														
Average types 11-14	U.S.c./lb.	—	—	—	[10]52.8	48.2	53.0	53.6	52.0	[11]41.6	—	—	—	—
type 11		—	—	—	—	—	54.0	53.2	52.0	41.6	—	—	—	—
type 14		—	—	—	52.8	34.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
India : Flue-cured, Virginia, redried, strips, 1st grade, Guntur	Rs.As.Ps./lb.	2/14/3	2/12/0	2/12/0	—	3/2/6	—	—	—	—	—	3/2/0	3/2/0	3/2/0
STEERS														
U.S. : Choice, for slaughter, Chicago	U.S.$/100 lb.	24.83	24.25	23.88	23.99	24.08	25.00	25.37	25.85	26.53	26.98	26.17	25.80	24.62
Denmark : Steers, first class, for export	ore/kg.	250	254	258	257	248	244	235	239	245	250	251	255	258
BEEF														
U.K. : First quality domestic longsides [19]	Sh.d./lb.	1/10$^3/_4$	1/10$^3/_4$	1/10$^3/_4$	2/1$^1/_2$	2/0	1/11$^3/_4$	1/10$^3/_4$	1/11	2/0$^3/_4$	2/4	2/4$^3/_4$	2/5$^1/_2$	2/6$^1/_8$
PIGS														
U.S. : Barrow and gilts, packer and shipper, Chicago	U.S.$/100 lb.	27.30	26.06	24.02	22.56	22.21	19.97	18.92	18.69	17.30	16.75	16.10	16.11	16.90
BACON														
U.K. : No. 1, domestic delivered, London Provision Exchange	Sh.d./cwt.	...	...	...	292/8	282/0	270/4	270/0	253/11	257/2	263/4	251/9	232/0	214/8
BUTTER														
Germany : Danish, c.i.f. Hamburg	D.M./100 kg.	436.82	437.21	441.40	443.90	—	439.10	442.22	444.49	432.37	449.40	446.29	450.91	451.10
EGGS														
Denmark : Prices paid to producers by the Danish Egg Society	Kr./kg.	2.70	2.70	2.78	3.31	3.50	3.64	4.03	4.73	3.96	3.41	2.78	2.92	3.26
Netherlands : Price paid to producers, Roermond auction	Guilders/100 kg.	174	174	184	230	248	220	250	291	252	212	168	182	...
TALLOW														
U.S. : Fancy, bulk, f.o.b. New York	U.S.c./lb.	8.08	8.06	7.09	6.75	7.21	7.58	8.05	8.50	8.91	9.20	8.99	7.59	7.94
LARD														
U.S. : Pure, refined, 37-lb. can, f.a.s. New York	U.S.c./lb.	21.75	20.15	18.33	18.84	20.03	18.58	17.43	17.83	15.18	14.47	14.11	13.81	14.78
HIDES														
U.K. : Basis first East African, 8-12 lb.	Sh.d./lb.	2/10	2/10	2/10	2/9$^3/_4$	2/9	2/6	2/4$^3/_4$	2/5$^1/_4$	2/6	2/5$^1/_4$	2/5$^1/_4$	2/5$^1/_4$	2/5$^1/_4$
U.S. : Green salted packers steer heavy native, f.o.b. Chicago	U.S.c./lb.	10.8	12.8	11.8	12.3	13.3	12.3	11.3	12.3	9.8	10.8	10.8	10.5	10.5
COTTON														
U.S. : Middling 15/16" average of 10 principal markets	U.S.c./lb.	34.19	34.42	34.23	34.42	[14]34.05	34.42	34.23	33.73	33.94	34.04	34.05	33.48	33.38
Egypt : Karnak good, Alexandria	Tallaris/44.93 kg.	70.00	70.34	69.80	69.67	69.81	75.14	75.12	73.66	74.85	74.71	74.45	72.77	71.97
JUTE														
U.K. : Raw, Pakistan, Mill firsts c. & f. Dundee	£/long ton	105.3	101.5	95.8	90.3	92·8	99.2	104.8	108.5	116.6	119.8	120.0	108.9	103.8
SISAL														
U.K. : British East African, spot No. 1, c.i.f. London	£/long ton	95.0	90.0	90.0	89.0	86.8	75.2	72.7	72 1	70.2	72.8	7.98	84.6	80.8

For notes, see end of table. Pour les notes, voir fin du tableau.

Table 19. - Price series of international significance (concluded) **Tableau 19. - Série de prix** d'intérêt international (fin)

Commodity : Description of series / Produits : Spécifications	Currency and unit / Monnaie et unité	1954 April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	1955 Jan.	Feb.	March	April
WOOL														
U.K. : 64's Dominion, clean, cost delivered in the U.K.	Pence/lb.	135	140	142	132	—	125	118	108	114	113	116	114	112
RUBBER														
Singapore : No. 1 RSS, f.o.b., in bales	Straits c./lb.	60 52	62.45	65.51	69.93	67.18	69 47	76.40	81.81	86.15	98.96	99.11	88.12	[11]89 25
LUMBER														
Sweden : 2½" x 7" u/s redwood battens, f.o.b., export price Harnäsand district	Kronor/standard	1 150	1 150	1 150	1 150	1 150	1 145	1 180	1 195	1 200	1 210	1 220	1 225	1 230
U.K. : Average wholesale value c.i.f. of imported sawn softwood	£.s.d./standard	71 8 9	74 14 11	77 8 8	77 3 8	77 2 4	77 10 1	78 16 8	78 19 7	78 10 10	78 10 4	76 1 0	78 13 1	...
U.S. : Dougal fir, dried, 2" x 4" x 16' mixed carlots, f.o.b. mill	U.S.$/thousand board feet	74 77	75.18	76.95	81.59	81.78	84.48	85 89	83.70	83.00	83.97	85.07	85.07	...
Western Germany : Edged spruce fir boards, 3.6 m. length, 8-19 cm. width, 21-34 mm. thick, 3rd quality sawmill price, unloaded, Bavaria	DM/cubic meter	129.31	130.54	131.96	132.65	135.58	146 73	156.43	164.54	167.43	168.38	167.65	166.19	166.50
WOOD PULP														
Canada : Dry, unbleached, strong sulphite pulp, full freight allowed, Eastern Canadian mill	Can.$/short ton	117.64	118.20	117.64	116.70	116.29	116.36	116.44	116.29	116.03	120.55	122.15	122.73	123.32
Finland : Unbleached sulphate pulp average export value	Markkaa/metric ton	24 300	23 800	25 100	25 000	25 100	24 700	24 800	24 800	25 100	25 700	26 200	26 300	...
Sweden : Bleached dissolving sulphite pulp, average export value	Kronor/metric ton	915.5	917.9	907.2	916.3	916.1	908.7	924.5	904.0	920.5	922.8	926 1	958.4	943 9
NEWSPRINT														
Canada : Wholesale price f.o.b. mill, Southern Quebec	Can.$/short ton	109.6	109.98	109.46	108.73	108.34	108.41	108.48	108.34	108.10	107.82	109.25	109.63	110.15
U.K. : Average import value	£.s.d./cwt.	2 12 6	2 12 4	2 13 5	2 12 11	2 23 0	2 12 7	2 12 10	2 13 2	2 13 0	2 13 1	2 11 11	2 13 3	...
Finland : Average export value	Markkaa/metric ton	29 100	29 000	28 900	28 800	28 600	29 400	29 400	29 300	29 700	29 600	29 700	30 200	...
FRESH FISH														
U.K. : England and Wales : Cod, landed, mixed sizes	Sh./cwt.	52	37	40	42	45	48	55	48	42	57	42	44	...
Herring, landed, mixed sizes	Sh./cwt.	46	23	29	24	21	19	18	23	30	26	25	21	...
Haddock, landed, mixed sizes	Sh./cwt.	66	47	56	56	53	52	67	66	66	71	60	46	...
SALTED FISH														
Italy : Salted pressed cod, Genoa	Lire/100 kg.	20 000	20 000	20 000	20 000	20 000	20 000	21 500	21 500	21 500	21 500	21 500	21 500	21 500
CANNED FISH														
U.S. : Tuna, light meat, solid pack, 7-oz. can, 48 to case, brokers to dealers, Los Angeles	U.S.$/case	14.20	14.20	13.25	13.05	13.25	13.25	12.90	12.90	12.90	12.90	12.90	12.90	...

[1]April-May, 1954 May delivery ; June-July, July delivery ; August-September, September delivery ; October-December, December and March delivery ; January-February, March delivery ; March, March and May delivery ; April, May delivery. — [2]April-May 1954, for May delivery ; June-July, July delivery ; August-September, October delivery ; October-December, December delivery ; January-March, March delivery ; April, May delivery. — [3]April-May 1954, May delivery ; June-July, July delivery ; August-September, September delivery ; October-November, November delivery ; December, December delivery ; from January 1955, for current month delivery. — [4]April-May, 1954, May delivery ; June-July, July delivery ; August-September, September delivery ; October-November, November delivery ; December-January, January delivery; February-March, March delivery ; April, May delivery. — [5]3%, £.s.d. per metric ton. — [6]C. and f., from December 1954. — [7]Tunisian. — [8]6% from 22 December 1954. — [9]Exclusive of export duty and excise ; export duty in sh./d. India : up to 1 October 1954, 0/4.9 ; from 2 October 0/8.3 ; from 10 January 1955, 1/0. Ceylon : up to 12 May 1954, 0/8.5 ; from 13 May 0/11.3 ; from 23 September, 1/2 ; from 18 November, 1/6.5 ; from 24 January 1955 1/11.9; from 21 April 1955, 1/6,5. — [10]Type 14 only. — [11]Type 11 only. — [12]Provisional. — [13]Average of daily top prices. — [14]14 markets from August 1954 forward.

[1]Avril-mai 1954, livraison mai ; juin-juillet, livraison juillet ; août-septembre, livraison septembre ; octobre-décembre, livraison décembre et mars ; janvier-février, livraison mars ; mars, livraison mars et mai; avril, livraison mai. — [2]Avril-mai 1954, pour livraison mai ; juin-juillet, livraison juillet ; août-septembre, livraison octobre ; octobre-décembre, livraison décembre ; janvier-mars, livraison mars ; avril, livraison mai. — [3]Avril-mai 1954, livraison mai ; juin-juillet, livraison juillet ; août-septembre, livraison septembre ; octobre-novembre, livraison novembre ; décembre, livraison décembre ; depuis janvier 1955, pour livraison dans le mois en cours. — [4]Avril mai 1954, livraison mai ; juin-juillet, livraison juillet ; août-septembre, livraison septembre ; octobre-novembre, livraison novembre ; décembre-janvier, livraison janvier ; février-mars, livraison mars ; avril, livraison mai. — [5]3%, £.s.d. par tonne métrique. — [6]C. et f. depuis décembre 1954. — [7]Tunisienne. — [8]6% depuis le 22 décembre 1954. — [9]Non compris la taxe à l'exportation et les droits ; taxe à l'exportation en shillings et pence. Inde : jusqu'au 1er octobre 1954, 0/4,9 ; à partir du 2 octobre, 0/8,3 ; à partir du 10 janvier 1955, 1/0. Ceylan : jusqu'au 12 mai 1954, 0/8,5 ; à partir du 13 mai, 0/11,3 ; à partir du 23 septembre, 1/2 ; à partir du 18 novembre, 1/6,5 ; à partir du 24 janvier 1955, 1/11,9; depuis le 21 avril 1955, 1/6,5. — [10]Type 14 seulement. — [11]Type 11 seulement. — [12]Chiffre provisoire. — [13]Moyenne des prix maximums quotidiens. — [14]Sur 14 marchés à partir d'août 1954.

Table 20. - Coffee, cacao, tea, and tobacco : Prices in selected countries

Tableau 20. - Café, cacao, thé et tabac : Prix dans certains pays

Year and month — Années et mois	Coffee					Cacao			Tea					Tobacco
	Belgium	Brazil	Indonesia	United States I	United States II	Brazil	United Kingdom	United States	Ceylon I	Ceylon II	India	United Kingdom		United States
	Prices in local currencies - Prix en monnaies nationales													
	Francs/100 kg.	Cruzeiros 10 kg.	Rupiah/100 kg.	Cents/lb.		Cruzeiros/15 kg.	Sh.d./112 lb.	Cents/lb.	Rupees/lb.		Ruppees/lb.	Sh.d./lb.		Cents/lb.
1934-38	[1]646	[2]19.28	22	11.9	9.7	[1]19.89	28/4	6.2	0.77	0 63	[2]0.62	1/1.8		[4]20.7
1947	—	92 21	...	28.9	26.4	142.21	—	35 0	1.76	1.54	1.59	—		43.5
1948	—	91.24	304.34	31.8	26 8	145 56	—	39.8	1.74	1.50	1.65	—		48.2
1949	—	111.27	426.32	37.4	31.8	67.19	—	21.5	2.11	1.88	1.94	—		45.9
1950	5 840	184 90	828 59	53.5	50.9	136.13	—	32.2	2.39	2 01	2 06	—		51.7
1951	6 288	194 01	876.64	58.9	54.3	159 61	285/6	35.6	2.12	1.95	1.83	[3]3/7.9		51.1
1952	6 196	197 35	1 137.22	57.6	54.1	163 00	291/7	35 4	2.06	1.53	1.40	3/0.6		49.9
1953	6 544	228 63	1 261.98	60 3	58.5	170 90	274/8	37.1	2 06	1.80	1.99	3/7.8		52.2
1954	8 013	422.30	1 544.27	80.0	78.3	407.09	439/7	57.7	[6]2.74	[6]2.56	[6]2 91	[5]/3.5		...
1954 I	7 750	369.62	1 400 00	71.8	72.5	327 09	403/2	54.2	2.31	2.14	2 43	4/2.8		48.3
II	7 900	374.98	1 362.50	77.6	76.0	343.49	406/9	53.5	2.49	2.22	2.24	4/3.8		31.9
III	8 550	413.40	1 475 00	91.4	85.8	398.41	445/8	57.8	2.76	2 30	2.32	4/8.3		27.3
IV	9 350	452.92	1 512.50	91.1	87.0	419 34	449/9	61.9	2 56	2 33	—	4/9.0		—
V	8 950	427.63	1 606 25	85.1	85.5	435 09	510/3	63.9	2.37	2.32	2 98	4/10.3		58.0
VI	8 950	428.50	1 550 00	84.2	87.0	418 06	515/10	64 8	2.32	2.21	2.66	4/9.2		53.0
VII	8 850	423.25	1 637.50	83.9	88.3	429 42	523/3	68.9	2.34	2.29	2.77	4/7.8		52.7
VIII	7 900	453.10	1 575 00	80.0	75.5	477 08	—	67.8	2 77	2.57	3 19	5/1.1		48.2
IX	7 650	434.25	1 537.50	74.4	71.8	420.12	404/5	53.7	2 85	2 72	3.23	5/11.7		53.0
X	6 700	430 00	1 537.50	71.5	70 0	384.85	362/3	47.1	3.17	2 99	3.26	6/6.8		53.6
XI	6 700	430 00	1 500 00	76.0	72.0	432 60	405/6	51.7	3 31	3.23	3.32	6/7.8		52.0
XII	6 800	430.00	1 837.50	72.7	68.5	399.54	378/11	47.5	3.64	3.41	3 64	6/11.1		50.0
1955 I	...	429 75	1 750.00	70 9	67.0	...	386/0	48 8	3.46	3.24	3.74	7/0.3		42.4
II	...	427.75	1 700 00	60.5	54.5	...	371/7	47 6	3 06	3.19	3 52	6/5 0		36.8
III	...	420.50	1 750 00	59.3	58 3	...	311/2	40 0	2 09	2 13	2 85	5/5.2		—
IV	...	...	1 700 00	...	58 0	...	294/4	37.5	1.61	1.75	[7]2.37	[4]/8 4		—
	Prices in U.S. cents/kg. - Prix en cents des E.-U./kg.													
1934-38	[1]21.8	[2]15.1	13.9	26.3	21.4	[1]7.5	13.8	13.6	63.0	53.1	[2]50.3	62 6		[4]45.6
1947	—	49.8	...	63.7	58.2	51.3	—	77.2	117.3	102.6	105.8	—		95.9
1948	—	49.3	—	70.1	59.1	52.5	—	87.8	115.9	99.9	109.7	—		103.6
1949	—	60.1	—	82.5	70.1	24.2	—	47.4	125.5	111.8	118.2	—		101.2
1950	116.6	99.9	—	118.0	112 2	49.1	—	71.0	110.6	93.1	95.4	—		114.0
1951	125.8	104.9	—	129.9	119.7	57.5	78.7	78.5	98.2	90.3	84.7	[5]113.0		112.7
1952	123.8	106.7	—	127.0	119.3	58.7	80.4	78.0	95.4	70.8	64.8	94.1		110.0
1953	130.9	—	110.7	132.9	129.0	—	75.7	81.8	95.4	83.3	92.1	112.7		115.1
1954	160.3	—	135.4	176.4	172 6	—	121.1	127.2	[6]126.9	[6]118.5	[6]134.8	[6]163.2		...
1954 I	155.0	—	122.8	158.3	159.8	—	111.1	119.5	106.9	89.1	112.4	130.7		106.5
II	158.0	—	119.5	171.1	167.6	—	112.1	117.9	115.3	102.8	103.9	133.2		70.3
III	171.0	—	129.4	201.5	189.2	—	122.8	127.4	127.8	106.5	107.5	144.8		60.2
IV	187.0	—	132.7	200 8	191.8	—	123 9	136.5	118 5	107 9	—	146 6		—
V	179.0	—	140 9	187.6	188.5	—	140.6	140.9	109.7	107.4	138.0	149.9		127.9
VI	179.0	—	136 0	185.6	191.8	—	142.2	142 9	107.4	102.3	123.0	147.1		116.8
VII	179.0	—	143.6	185.0	194.7	—	144.2	151.9	108 3	106.0	128.2	143.5		116.2
VIII	158.0	—	138 2	176.4	166.4	—	—	149.5	128 2	119.0	147.7	157.1		106.3
IX	153.0	—	134.9	164.0	158.3	—	111.8	118.4	131.9	125.9	149.5	184 4		116.8
X	134.0	—	134.9	157.6	154.3	—	99.8	103 8	146.8	138.4	150 9	202.7		118 2
XI	134.0	—	131.6	167.4	158.7	—	111.8	114 0	153.2	149.5	153.7	205.2		114.6
XII	136 0	—	161.2	160.3	151.0	—	104.4	104.7	168.5	157.9	168.5	213.7		110.2
1955 I	...	—	153 5	156 2	147.7	...	106.4	107.6	160.2	150 0	173.2	216.8		93.5
II	...	—	149.1	133.4	120.2	...	102.4	104.9	141.7	147.7	163 0	198 0		81.1
III	...	—	153.5	130.7	128.5	...	85 8	88.2	96.8	98.6	132 0	167.7		—
IV	...	...	149.1	...	127.9	...	81.1	82.7	74.5	81.0	[7]109.7	[7]145.1		—

[1]1938. — [2]1935-38. — [3]From this year forward, crop produced in year indicated and sold through March of following year. — [4]Crop year (July-June) from this year forward. — [5]From 16 April, when auctions were resumed. — [6]Provisional. — [7]Price for only one week in month.

Coffee

Belgium : Arabica I, Belgian Congo, c.i.f. Antwerp. — **Brazil** : Santos No. 4, wholesale price, Santos. — **Indonesia** : 1934-38, Robusta, wholesale price, Djakarta, Semarang, and Surabaya ; from 1948, Arabica, wholesale price, Djakarta. — **United States** : I - Green Colombian Manizales, ex dock, New York. II - Green Brazilian, Santos No. 4, ex dock, New York.

Cacao

Brazil : Superior grade, wholesale price, Bahia. — **United Kingdom** : Good fermented, Gold Coast, spot price, London. — **United States** : Accra beans, bulk, f.o.b. New York.

Tea

Ceylon : I - Tea for export, high grown, auction price, Colombo II - Tea for export, low grown, auction price, Colombo. — **India** : Tea for export, auction price, Calcutta. — **United Kingdom** : Auction price, London.

Tobacco

United States : Average price received by farmers.

[1]1938. — [2]1935-38. — [3]A partir de cette année, récolte de l'année indiquée vendue jusqu'à fin mars de l'année suivante. — [4]A partir de cette année, campagne agricole juillet-juin. — [5]A partir du 16 avril, lorsque les enchères ont été reprises. — [6]Provisoire. — [7]Prix au cours d'une semaine seulement.

Café

Belgique : Arabica I, Congo belge, c.a.f. Anvers. — **Brésil** : Santos N° 4, prix de gros, Santos. — **Indonésie** : 1934-38, Robusta, prix de gros, Djakarta, Sémarang, et Sourabaya ; depuis 1948, Arabica, prix de gros, Djakarta. — **Etats-Unis** : I - Manizales colombien vert, à quai, New York. II - Brésilien vert, Santos N° 4, à quai, New York.

Cacao

Brésil : Qualité supérieure, prix de gros, Bahia. — **Royaume-Uni** : « Good fermented », Côte-de-l'Or, prix du disponible, Londres. — **Etats-Unis** : Fèves d'Accra, en vrac, f.o.b. New York.

Thé

Ceylan : I - Thé des altitudes pour l'exportation, prix aux enchères, Colombo. II - Thé des plaines, pour l'exportation, prix aux enchères, Colombo. — **Inde** : Thé pour l'exportation, prix aux enchères, Calcutta. — **Royaume-Uni** : Prix aux enchères, Londres.

Tabac

Etats-Unis : Prix moyen à la production.

Table 21. - Fluid milk : Prices in selected countries **Tableau 21. - Lait liquide : Prix dans certains pays**

Year and month — Années et mois	Canada I	Canada II	Denmark	Germany, Western	Italy	Sweden	United Kingdom	United States
	Prices in local currencies - Prix en monnaies nationales							
	Dollars /100 lb.		Kroner / 100 kg.	Marks / 100 kg.	Lire /hl.	Kronor / 100 kg.	Sh.d. / gallon	Dollars/ 100 lb.
1934-38	0.99	1.42	11.85	[1]13.74	[2] 71	—	1 0.5	1.78
1947	2.37	3.16	30.33	17.70	5 821	25.70	2 4.8	4.27
1948	2 93	3 64	38 29	26 50	[3]5 163	28 10	2 6 4	4.88
1949	2 66	3 62	37 33	24 50	5 250	28 50	2/8.3	3.95
1950	2.63	3.64	34.63	23.50	4 149	29.10	2 9.9	3.89
1951	2 97	3 91	34.42	25.60	4 221	31.40	3 0.1	4.58
1952	2 94	4.20	38.11	26.60	4 769	34.40	3 2.1	4.85
1953	2 88	4.17	38 20	25.80	4 639	34.70	3 2.8	4.32
1954	2.87	4.36	37.98	...	4 147	34.50	...	4.01
1954 I	3.35	4 37	38.67	26 90	4 670	35.40	4 0.6	4.38
II	3 36	4.37	38.67	27.00	4 477	35.30	3 10.2	4.21
III	3.24	4.38	38.67	26 20	4 359	35.20	3 7.1	4.03
IV	2 95	4.37	38 35	25.60	4 002	35 00	2 11.0	3.67
V	2.75	4.33	36 00	25.20	3 864	34.40	2 2.4	3.51
VI	2 59	4.32	36 00	24 30	3 851	33 50	2 2.5	3.49
VII	2 61	4.32	36 00	25 00	3 806	33 30	2 6 7	3.72
VIII	2.66	4.33	36 32	25.70	3 955	33 50	3 0.5	3.89
IX	2.74	4.35	38 00	26 90	4 190	34 20	3 5.9	4.13
X	2 90	4.38	38.59	28.50	4 127	35 20	...	4.32
XI	3.15	4.38	39 82	29.60	4 176	35.50	...	4.41
XII	3.29	4.39	40.72	29.80	4 292	35.40	...	4.33
1955 I	3.33	4.34	41.04	29.30	4 194	35.10	...	4.19
II	3.36	4.34	41.04	29.10	4 089	35.10	...	4.09
III	...	...	41.04	...	4 121	...	[4]3 8.7	3.93
IV	...	...	41.04	...	...	...	[4]2 11.6	3.73
	Prices in U.S. dollars /hl. - Prix en dollars des E.U. /hl.							
1934-38	2.12	3.03	2.52	[1]5.35	[2]4.67	—	5.72	3.81
1947	5.07	6.76	6.13	—	—	6.93	10.64	9.13
1948	6.27	7.78	7.73	7.71	[3]8.98	7.58	11.23	10.43
1949	5.53	7.53	6.72	6.65	8.94	6.85	10.98	8.45
1950	5.17	7.16	4.86	5.43	6.64	5.45	8.70	8.32
1951	6.04	7.95	4.83	5.91	6.75	5.89	9.26	9.79
1952	6.43	9.19	5.35	6.14	7.63	6.45	9.78	10.37
1953	6.26	9.07	5.36	5.96	7.42	6.50	9.95	9.24
1954	6.31	9.58	5.33	...	6.64	6.47	...	8.58
1954 I	7.38	9.62	5.43	6.21	7.47	6.64	12.47	9.37
II	7.45	9.68	5.43	6.24	7.16	6.62	11.86	9.00
III	7.07	9.58	5 43	6.05	6.97	6.60	11.06	8.61
IV	6.40	9.48	5.38	5.91	6.40	6.56	8.98	7.85
V	5.99	9.44	5.06	5.82	6.18	6.45	6.78	7.51
VI	5.66	9.44	5.06	5.61	6.16	6.28	6.80	7.46
VII	5.74	9.49	5.06	5.77	6.09	6.24	7.88	7.96
VIII	5.86	9.55	5.10	5.94	6.32	6.28	9.37	8.32
IX	6.04	9.59	5.34	6.21	6.70	6.41	10.75	8.83
X	6.39	9.66	5.42	6.58	6.60	6.60	...	9.24
XI	6.95	9.67	5.59	6.84	6.68	6.66	...	9.43
XII	7.28	9.72	5.72	6.88	6.87	6 64	...	9.26
1955 I	7.33	9.55	5.76	6.77	6.71	6.58	...	8.96
II	7.27	9.39	5.76	6.72	6.54	6.58	...	8.75
III	...	...	5.76	...	6.59	...	[4]11.47	8.40
IV	...	...	5.76	...	...	...	[4]9.14	7.98

[1]From this year forward, season average (July-June). — [2]1938. — [3]In large cities, prices to producers for fluid consumption are fixed by legislation. Since 1948 the producer price has been 5,500 lire per hectoliter for the Rome market, and 6,000 for Milan. [4]Provisional.

Canada: I - Combined sales of milk, cream, and farm butter, all in terms of milk, average price to producers. II - Milk and cream sold for fluid use, average price to producers. — **Denmark** : Whole milk, for all types of utilization, average price to producers. — **Germany, Western** : Whole milk, average price to producers. — **Italy** : Milk for industrial use, price to producers, Milan. — **Sweden** : 3.5 percent butterfat content, average price to producers ; includes extra payments for milk from tuberculin-tested heads, but excludes dividends. — **United Kingdom** : Whole milk, average price to producers. — **United States** : Whole milk, delivered to plants and dealers, average price to producers.

[1]A partir de cette année, moyenne de la campagne juillet-juin. — [2]1938. — [3]Dans les villes importantes, les prix à la production du lait pour consommation à l'état liquide sont fixés par la loi depuis 1948, le prix à la production est de 5 500 lire par hectolitre pour le marché de Rome et de 6 000 lire pour celui de Milan. [4]Chiffre provisoire.

Canada : I - Ventes totales de lait, crème et beurre de ferme, le tout exprimé en équivalent de lait ; prix moyen à la production. II - Lait et crème pour consommation à l'état liquide, prix moyen à la production. — **Danemark :** Lait entier, pour tous usages, prix moyen à la production. — **Allemagne occidentale :** Lait entier, prix moyen à la production. — **Italie :** Lait pour transformation industrielle, prix à la production, Milan. — **Suède :** 3,5 pour cent de matière grasse, prix moyen à la production ; y compris les paiements supplémentaires pour le lait provenant de vaches tuberculinées, mais non compris les dividendes. — **Royaume-Uni :** Lait entier, prix moyen à la production. — **Etats-Unis :** Lait entier, livré aux laiteries et aux revendeurs, prix moyen à la production.

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Rubber		4
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Dairy products	7,10	1,4
Milk	8	6
Butter	11	6
Cheese	9	2
Wool		5
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Sheep	12	5
Cattle	9	3
Pigs	8	1
Buffaloes	12	
Chickens	7	
Turkeys	7	
Ducks	7	
Geese	7	
TRADE		
Wheat and wheat flour	7–12	1–6
Rye	3,12	2
Rice	7–12	1–6
Barley	8,12	2
Oats	8,12	2
Maize	8,12	2,6
Potatoes		5
Dry beans		5

	III	IV
Sugar	7,11	2
Oranges and tangerines	9	3,6
Lemons and limes	9	3,6
Grapefruit		6
Olive oil	10	4
Soybeans and oil	10	4
Groundnuts and oil	10	4
Palm kernels and oil	10	4
Linseed and oil	10	4
Palm oil	10	4
Copra and coconut oil	10	4
Coffee	11	3,6
Tea	11	3,6
Cocoa	11	3,6
Tobacco	11	1,3
Cotton		3,5
Flax		5
Jute		5
Milk	8	
Butter	8	1
Cheese	8	1
Meat	7	
Wool	9,12	5
PRICES		
Wheat	9	3
Rye	9	3
Rice	9	3
Barley	8	2

	III	V
Oats	8	2
Maize	8	2
Feedstuffs	8	2
Potatoes	7	1
Citrus fruit	11	
Oilseeds	10	4
Fats and oils	10	4
Coffee, cocoa, tea, tobacco	11	6
Cotton	12	5
Wool	12	5
Miscellaneous fibers	12	5
Rubber	12	5
Beef	7	1
Pigs	7	1
Sheep and lambs	7	1
Milk		6
Butter	10	4
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